The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Departure of the Walker Expedition for Nicaragua---Its Probable Course.

THE LATE MORMON OUTRAGE ON THE PLAINS.

Auguste Belmont Minister to Madrid—The Administration and Mexico—The Position of Secretary Cobb on Kansas Affairs—The New-York Post-Office—The Next Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Your correspondent's foreshadowings are realized. General Walker is fairly off on another expedition. In Cabinet meeting to-day his movements were discussed. Dispatches were received from the District-Attorney of New-Orleans giving the essential facts. The statement that Walker took arms and munitions of war with him from that port, is believed to be erroneous,—nevertheless, a disposition is manifested to blame the Federal officers at New-Orleans for permitting him to elude their vigilance. It was admitted that the Government can take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it was hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steamer *Fulton* or the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere at sea, but will not order his molestation if once he gets within any foreign jurisdiction.

The New-Orleans dispatch, that the steamer *Fulton* was in the Mississippi River when Walker embarked, must be an error. The last letters received from the Commander, dated the 1st of November, announce having fulfilled his orders there, and that he would depart immediately for Chiriqui. It is scarcely possible that she still remained in the river on the 11th. There is little doubt that the *Fulton* was on the Costa Rican coast at that time, and Walker is consequently in no danger from her. He has at least nine hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has never even been suspected. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessels watching for him are the *Fulton* and *Saratoga*—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, emptying thirty miles below Greytown, where no force is stationed except it be a British vessel, which is not anticipated. If it is deemed preferable, he can land at Blewfields, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Blewfield River, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chamoristas and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policemen.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan River, up which he is expected to force his way, taking the weakly garrisoned forts, and pushing his way to the Pacific.

Reinforcements from California are supposed to be now on the way. If successful in opening the Transit and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica and strike at once at San José, the capital—thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

Mormon affairs were also considered in Cabinet to-day. The State Department has a dispatch from one of the newly-appointed Utah Judges, giving an account of the recent destruction by the Mormons of the wagon train with the Army supplies. It was a contractor's train, and not a regular Army transport. It is impossible to send out any reinforcements or additional supplies this Winter, but the Army is believed to have an abundance. The last letter from Col. Johnston, commanding the expedition, reiterates the determination to enter the Utah Valley before Winter, where he will not let his men starve while the Mormon granaries are overflowing. Col. Johnston left four companies of infantry at Fort Laramie to keep communication open.

Governor Izard, of Nebraska, having resigned and gone home, the President hopes that Richardson, of Illinois, will reconsider his declination and accept the place.

Secretary Toucey, without referring it to the President, declined to entertain the question as to the propriety of the interrogation against which Lieutenant Chase Barney protested in Naval Court,—so the Court persisted in its *ex parte* examination into the applicant's domestic relations.

Auguste Belmont, late U. S. Minister at the Hague, is to be sent as U. S. Minister to Madrid. His appointment was among the first determined upon by Mr. Buchanan, and will be consummated in due time. The selection of Mr. Belmont to represent the United States at the Court of Spain signifies much more than the personal esteem in which he is held by the President. Mr. Buchanan still cherishes the hope of acquiring Cuba by purchase, and has said on several occasions that he must have the European Missions filled with the right material for the promotion of this object.

The late Minister at the Hague is deemed especially fitted to represent us at Madrid, because of his connection with the Rothschilds, and other great bankers of Europe, through whose influence or aid Spain is expected to be forced to part with Cuba. The anticipated means of producing such a result are to be found in the immense foreign debt of Spain—controlled chiefly by the Rothschilds—and a proposition to compel her to raise the money to take them up or pay up the interest. Under pressure it is supposed she may be compelled to sell the island of Cuba in order to raise the necessary funds.

It would seem perfectly safe to predict the utter failure of this policy, when we remember how little disposition Spain manifests to pay any portion of her $750,000,000 of Bonds, on a large part of which she even fails to pay the interest. The $125,000,000 which Mr. Buchanan is willing to pay for Cuba, would scarcely be a drop in the bucket towards settling the foreign debt of Spain; and the Rothschilds, practical men as they are, will see at a glance, that even if Spain should accept the offered price for her island, she would invest it in railroads and other internal improvements—something that the Government could show to the people in exchange for the Cuban revenue, and not in reducing a debt which can be so much more easily repudiated. Mr. Belmont, however, will be permitted to make the effort.

Mr. Soule considers that the day for the acquisition of Cuba has passed, and that it cannot be accomplished by purchase for a long time to come, if ever. He has had abundant facilities for forming a correct opinion upon this point, and events will probably vindicate his conclusions.

It is not probable that anything decisive will be done in our Mexican relations at present, although it is evident that the Comonfort Government, now that the President has dictatorial powers, is the strongest which Mexico has seen for years, and the most likely to be sustained. As I notified you yesterday, the subject has been under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is surrounded with difficulties and embarrassment of a personal character, through which every consideration of dignity and patriotism should induce the President to break his way.

It is an admitted impossibility to accomplish anything at Mexico while our present Minister, Mr. Forsyth, maintains that post, for he will not obey instructions, but is continually disregarding them. He is fully aware of the fact that the President would receive his resignation with exceeding joy; but has not the least idea of gratifying him. He would be removed, undoubtedly, but he has a brother-in-law in the Senate, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who will not assent to it, and declares that he will sacrifice himself rather than submit to the sacrifice of his friend. Mr. Buchanan dislikes to encounter the enmity of a Democratic Senator, and the local dissensions likely to grow out of such a state of facts in Georgia, and the chances are, therefore, that matters will be permitted to stand as they are.

Gov. Walker's family, who expected him home a few days ago, do not look for him now until after the Kansas Constitution shall have been acted upon by the people of the Territory.

Mr. Cobb has evidently been greatly misunderstood in regard to his views of Gov. Walker's course, and his recommendations of the course to be pursued towards him by the Administration. He does not favor the removal of the Governor. While he thinks he did technically exceed his authority in the matter of rejecting the Oxford returns, and does not hesitate to say so, he looks to the motive of his action, and believing that to have been a good one, holds the error to have been excusable. Technically wrong as he thinks the Governor was, *he believes him to have been morally right.*

From the beginning of the crusade against Walker in the South, I understand that Mr. Cobb has been constant and earnest in his efforts to sustain him in Georgia and elsewhere,—always persisting in the strongest terms that the Democratic Party could not stand upon the policy of refusing to submit the Kansas Constitution to the people, and that the Governor in promising that this should be done, promised no more than every citizen of the South would demand for himself.

I do not make this explanation at Mr. Cobb's suggestion, directly or indirectly; but having been the innocent means, in part, of propagating the erroneous statement of his position, justice to him and to the public requires this voluntary statement at my hands.

Do the City authorities of New-York know the fact, that unless a site for your new Post-Office is immediately allotted in the Park, the entire appropriation of half-a-million dollars will lapse, and so be lost altogether until Congress can be induced to reappropriate it? This is the fact. Mr. Brown will purchase *no* site, at present, unless one can be had in the Park; and if the appropriation is not expended at the end of two years, the presumption of the law is, that it is not required, and it goes back into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund.

The Clerkship of the next House of Representatives is sought by several aspirants. Prominent among these are James C. Allen, of Illinois; John L. Robinson, of Indiana; and A. D. Banks, of Virginia. Richard Connolly, of New-York, was understood to be a candidate a while ago; but as nothing is heard of his claims now-a-days, he has probably abandoned the track. The Clerkship will depend somewhat upon the decision of the Speakership, as no two officers are likely to be taken from the same section. If Colonel Orr or any other Southern man is elected Speaker, Mr. Banks will necessarily retire from the contest for Clerk. If Mr. Phelps, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, or any other Western man, should be nominated to the Speakership, either the printing or the Clerkship will go to the South, and then Mr. Banks' star will be in the ascendant again. Assuming that a Southern Speaker is chosen, Mr. Allen is pretty sure of the Clerkship. In that case Mr. Banks is a candidate for Printer to the House, and will start with a pretty strong capital of friends from his own section.

In regard to the printing, all sorts of combinations are making. The *Union* office will probably get the Senate printing without much difficulty, and Mr. Wendell, the present printer, is a candidate for reelection in the House. His friends claim his election as certain. He has in competition with him, in addition to Mr. Banks, Col. Forney of the Philadelphia *Press*, whose claims are urged with a good deal of energy by some very active and determined members elect. Major Heiss, of the Washington *States*, while not a candidate, may be considered against the reelection of Mr. Wendell, and so adds to the force against whom the present printer has to contend. It would be hazardous to attempt a prediction as to the result.

For Doorkeeper of the House, Darling, present incumbent, has lingering hopes of hanging on through some impossible combination between Know-Nothings, Fire-Eaters and Republicans. He will probably realize the scriptural declaration that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." Some good Democrat is certain to have the place. Among the candidates are Mr. McKnew, who held the place during the Congress before the last; Mr. Hackney, of Virginia; Peter Gorman, of Maryland, and Mr. Wooldridge, of New-York. My own impression is that some Northern man not yet named will win this prize.

Mr. A. J. Glassbrenner will probably be again reelected Sergeant-at-Arms. For Postmaster of the House, Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, who held the office for many years, is a candidate. The chances, however, are in favor of Mr. Michael W. Cluskey, of this city, a young and talented Democratic writer, who is exceedingly popular with his party, and would make an efficient and faithful officer.

These are the prizes to be contended for, and these the claimants who are entered for the race in the House of Representatives on the first Monday of December. From among the gentlemen named the organization will be completed in all probability, although some unexpected turn in the political wheel of fortune may bring quite a different set of men uppermost within the next two or three weeks. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Nov. 13.

General Cass, to-day, received a letter from Judge Eckels, Chief Justice of Utah, who is on the way to the territory and beyond Fort Laramie, stating that an express had arrived bringing intelligence of an attack on the United States Quartermaster's train by the Mormons, in which 78 army wagons and their contents were destroyed. The Government officers here do not fully credit the report.

Emphatic instructions have been sent South with the view, if possible, to intercept General Walker and his party.

The Treasurer's statement shows the amount in the different depositories to be $11,868,000, of which $8,758,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the week ending the 9th instant amount to nearly $580,000.

The Case of Donnelly.

Trenton, N. J., Friday, Nov. 13.

Col. Warren Scott made a strong argument to-day against the verdict against Donnelly. He showed by the records that it was contradictory. He also cited authorities to show that it was contrary to law, because each count in the indictment charged Donnelly with the same murder and Moses with the same death, and as each count was a distinct charge, the prisoner is found guilty of having inflicted the same wound four times, from which Moses suffered four distinct and separate deaths—an impossibility.

J. P. Bradley then reviewed the evidence in the case, and the circumstances attending it, to show that aside from the dying declarations of Moses there was nothing to convict Donnelly.

The argument is to reverse the judgment of the Court below.

A Bill to Sustain the Financial Credit of Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Nov. 13.

The bill to sustain the credit of the State was before the Legislature yesterday. It provides for a mill tax, and also for the collection of the two per cent. fund claimed by the State from the United States.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

Wilmington, Del., Friday, Nov. 13.

The upper rolling mill of Dupont's Powder Mill, near this place, exploded this morning. Two men named Shannon were injured, yet not fatally.

Condition of the New-York Central Railroad.

Rochester, Friday, Nov. 13.

The New-York Central Railroad, direct line between Rochester and Syracuse, is now all right. The trains are now running between Albany and Buffalo with their usual regularity.

From Baltimore.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION—A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER SHOT, ETC.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 13.

The Judges of Election for this City have made returns of an election held on the "fourth Wednesday of November," while the Constitution requires the election to be held on the "first Wednesday." The returns have been sent to the Governor, who may refuse to commission the parties elected. At any rate the oversight will make trouble.

Thomas Toner, one of the notorious Know-Nothing Tigers, was mortally shot, last night, by a man named Norgan. Last year, at about the same time, Toner was a party to the murder of a German, near the place where he himself was shot.

The schooner *Harriet* from Havana, at this port, reports that T. R. Ewing, of New-York, and John Knowles, of England, seamen, died on the passage.

Disasters.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER REINDEER.

Chicago, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Reindeer*, running between St Louis and Alton, struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri River, last night, and sunk in nine feet of water. She was uninsured.

LOSS OF AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER, WITH HER CREW.

Chicago, Friday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *Traveler* reports seeing a large schooner founder, forty miles from here, on Sunday last. She had lost her crew. The *Traveler* did not ascertain her name, and was unable to render any assistance.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER NEBRASKA.

Norfolk, Va., Friday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *Nebraska*, from Philadelphia, bound to Georgetown, D. C., with a cargo of coal, has sunk in three fathoms water, in the Horseshoe.

Sentence of the Murderers of the McKenzie Family.

St. Johns, N. B., Friday, Nov. 13.

Breen and Slavin, Senior, the murderers of the McKenzie family, were sentenced to-day to be hung on the 11th of December next. Slavin, Jr., was also found guilty. Sentence on him will be passed hereafter.

The Mississippi U. S. Senatorship.

Jackson, Miss., Friday, Nov. 13.

Hon. A. G. Brown has been nominated by the Democrats to the U. S. Senate.

The Columbia at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia* was detained here till this afternoon, on account of the heavy sea on the bar.

Foreign News via Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, Nov. 13—P. M.

We have good reason to expect to-night news from Europe *via* Cape Race, and have requested the lines to hold open through to New-York.

[The dispatch says nothing as to what steamer has passed Cape Race, but if news is to expected, it is doubtless the *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, or *Ariel*, from Southampton 4th inst. The line east of Sackville, N. B., closed without notifying us of its intention. If news has been obtained, it will come to hand to-morrow forenoon.—Rep.]

Later from Havana.

Charleston, S. C., Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here this afternoon with Havana and Key West dates to the 10th inst. She brought no news of interest.

The Woodman Case.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 13.

Mr. Woodman, the husband of Mrs. Woodman, the heroine of the New-York Hotel affair, has sued for a divorce.

The California Mails.

The following is a dispatch to M. O. Roberts Esq.:

Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

The steamship *Granada*, from New-York for New-Orleans, the *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans for New-York, and the *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall for New-York, entered the harbor of Havana on the 9th inst.

The *Philadelphia* and *Granada* left on the same day. The *St. Louis* was to coal and would leave the next morning for New-York. She has 600 passengers and $1,170,000 in treasure.

The *Granada* has 260 passengers and $600,000 in treasure. S. P. GRIFFIN, Com. steamer *Granada*.

News from Rio de Janeiro.

We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to Oct. 1. In the *Journal de Comercio* of Sept. 30 we find the following:

"It has been reported for some days back that the gravest disorder had broken out on board the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, anchored in this port. One of our colleagues this morning thus notices this rumor:

"It has been rumored that on board the American frigate *St. Lawrence* the crew had mutinied and threatened to take the life of the Commodore and other officers. It appears that one of the sailors convicted of an infamous crime, had been condemned to a punishment which the Commodore did not judge to be sufficiently severe for a man who had twice been punished for the same cause. A new penalty being imposed by the Court Martial, the crew mutinied to such an extent that help was asked from the French and English men-of-war in the harbor to arrest the revolters. A new Court-martial was held and eighteen of the mutineers were sentenced to death."

We are authorized to state that these facts are not altogether correct. On board the *St. Lawrence* five sailors are under trial for immoral conduct, but the process is not yet concluded, and consequently there has been no condemnation. There has been only one sentence on board the *St. Lawrence*. A sailor insulted his officer, and was condemned to finish his term of enlistment in a penitentiary in the United States. The supposed mutiny is without any foundation, but the report arose from the fact that on the 7th inst., five men who were on leave ashore, were taken off in a state of beastly intoxication. They became unruly during the night and were put under arrest. The occurrence was, however, deemed of so little consequence that the Commander-in-Chief was not even informed of it. The false report of the mutiny created much excitement in the city.

COMMERCIAL.

The sales of Coffee effected to-day (Oct. 1) amount to 8,000 bags.

A bark was taken for a Southern port in the United States, at 70 cents.

Vessels Loading—Bark *Boston*, United States; bark *Maxwell*, Baltimore; bark *McPhipps*, Richmond; bark *Le Breton*, New-Orleans.

Discharging—Schooner *Torrent*, from Hamburg; bark *Archer*, from London; schooner *Coosawattee*, from Liverpool; bark *Elberta*, from the United States.

Cleared Sept. 30—Bark *Sally Abojec*, Richmond, 3,300 bags; Bark *Blue Wing*, 2,264 bags; Bark *Reindeer*, 3,000 bags; Ship *Rattler*, New-Orleans, 1,000 bags.

Sailed Sept. 30—Bark *Julia Dean*, for New-Orleans, with coffee.

There are no quotations of Coffee in the papers before us. The total exportation for the month of September was 250,112 bags. Freights were quoted to the Northern ports of the United States at 50c., and to Southern ports 70c.

News from the Rio de la Plata.

In the *Journal de Comercio*, of Rio de Janeiro, we find dates from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 15, and Montevideo to Sept. 18.

In Montevideo the coming election was creating stirring times. Parties were very much exasperated against each other, and all idea of conciliation was repudiated. Bloody events were expected to take place during November.

In Buenos Ayres the government had ordered all persons born in the country to enlist in the National Guard. Messrs. MacKinlay, Alfred and George Lumb, and John Duguid, sons of English residents, and the brothers Klappenbacks, sons of French residents, refused to enrol themselves in the civil corps, declaring that they had adopted as their country the country of their parents.

The Government decided that by the Constitution all persons born in the country were citizens of the State, and ordered these gentlemen to be arrested for violation of the law. After their arrest, protesting against the violence that was done their persons, they provided substitutes, whose services in the National Guard were refused.

The French and English Consuls had laid the matter before the Ministers at Parana, and great excitement existed in consequence.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

One Week's Later News by the Arabia.

How the American Bank Suspension is Received Abroad.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Very Important from India.

FALL OF DELHI.

Scenes and Incidents of the Assault.

LUCKNOW YET UNRELIEVED

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

American Horses Beaten at Newmarket

Heavy Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs Lower ---Activity in American Stocks.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 31st ultimo arrived at this port at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list brought by the *Arabia*:

Com. Bk. Can. King'n	£20,000	H. Becker & Graeve	£1,350
P. Speyer & Co.	19,000	Benj. H. Field	1,000
August Belmont	16,500	Trenholm, Bros. & Co.	1,000
Bk. State New-York	10,000	Auguste Nottebohn	1,000
E. & E. Poirier & Co.	10,000	J. W. Schmidt & Co.	1,000
Maitl'nd, Phelps & Co.	10,000	P. Margin	1,000
J. P. Moore & Son	10,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	1,000
Martin Bates & Son	5,000	E. G. Squiers	1,500
Hendricks & Bros	5,000	Halsted, Chamb'n & Co	1,000
Nesmith & Sons	1,500	De Rham & Co	1,000
W. J. Forbes	4,000	B. Gilchrist	989
Brown Bros	4,000	Robert Barnet	881
Wallerstein & Kunst	4,000	Brewer & Caldwell	900
Lobach & Schepeler	4,000	H. D. Brookman & Co.	800
A. P. Margin	4,000	Juan C. de Mier	800
Lees & Waller	3,500	James Dube	750
Frederick C. Carter	3,000	C. Durand	800
Kohl & Garisson	3,000	John M. Smith & Co.	675
Leaycraft & Co.	3,000	R. Sprague & Sons	600
Bradsh'w, Jordan & Co	3,000	H. A. Pritchard	550
Smith & Patrick	2,960	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	500
R. C. Burlage	2,500	George Ashton	500
E. Bech & Kunhardt	2,000	J. T. Montell & Co.	450
R. Withers	2,000	Cotheal & Co	400
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	2,000	Miss A. A. D. Godet	350
C. A. Davis	1,500	Jas. G. King's Sons	310
Jas. G. King's Sons	1,500	M. Mattison & Co.	260
Homer & Co., Boston	1,48	Augustus Wiggin	250
Cammann & Co.	1,300	F. MacDonald & Co	200
Edward Haynes	1,200	David H. Gildersleeve	150
Walsh, Carver & Co.	1,200	Rev. Joshua Leavett	100
F. & C. DeSilver, Phil.	1,010	John Macdougall	100
Isaac M. Wright	1,100	Order	11,670
G. Von Baur & Co.	1,500		

The *Arabia* reached Liverpool on her outward passage at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th of October.

The *Arabia* brings £205,082 7s. 2d. from Liverpool, and £26,475 80-100 from Havre.

The steamer *City of Washington*, arrived out at Liverpool at 10 P. M., on the 27th.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton, and the *New-York* at Glasgow, on the 29th.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The *Arabia's* advices were published in London on Monday, the 26th ultimo, and the Money Article of the London *Times* dated that evening says: "The entire suspension of specie payments by the New-York and Boston Banks is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for." The papers generally regard the matter in much the same light.

On the Stock Exchange the news was at first regarded as unfavorable, and Consols opened at a decline of an eighth, but this was soon more than recovered, and on the capture of Delhi becoming known, the market became very firm, and the closing price was 89.

The demand for discount at the Bank was excessive under the apprehension of a further rise in the rate, but none took place.

The suspension of Ward H. Brand of London, engaged in large American transactions, was announced. Liabilities stated at £140,000.

On Tuesday the suspension of the "Borough Bank" of Liverpool took place, owing to the refusal of the Bank of England to make certain advances. The claims of depositors are stated at nearly a million and a half of sterling, but the capital of the Bank would ultimately meet all demands. The event created considerable embarrassment in Liverpool, and later in the week several firms suspended in consequence.

On the Stock Exchange the funds declined ½ ℔ cent. under this Bank failure.

On Wednesday the advices by the *City of Washington* were published, and served to strengthen the favorable impression made by the *Arabia's* news. The funds fluctuated somewhat during the day, and money was in very active demand.

The house of Thornton, Huggins, Ward & Co. of Huddersfield and Manchester, failed, with liabilities for half a million sterling in the American trade. Several other American houses were hard pressed, but it was expected they would get through. Charles Smith & Co., of Manchester, in the muslin trade, were brought down in connection with the difficulties in Glasgow.

The East India Company were borrowers of £750,000 to provide for silver remittances about to be made by them to Calcutta.

On Thursday the stock market was buoyant, and an advance in the funds was well maintained. Money was in active demand at the Bank, but was quite abundant in the Stock Exchange at 4@5 per cent.

The failure of James Condie, writer, Perth, was announced. Liabilities about £180,000; assets very small.

The Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, had been in difficulties, but it was announced that it would receive full aid to meet them. It is said that one of the conditions under which aid was furnished, was, that the Bank should ultimately wind up. Its deposits are expected to amount to about £6,000,000.

On Friday, the Stock market was active at an advance, and Consols closed at 89⅞@89¼ for Money, and 89½@89⅝ for Account. Money continued in good demand, at about 8 ℔ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the week, £154,684.

Nothing is definitely stated in regard to the Liverpool failures. They are believed to be mostly connected with the trade of the British American Provinces.

The mails from India had arrived in England, bringing intelligence of the *fall of Delhi*.

It is officially announced that the Treasury has made arrangements for the more prompt publication of the weekly returns of the Bank of England. The day of their appearance in the *Gazette* will be Friday, as usual, but they will be made up to the preceding Wednesday night. The first publication under the new method will be in the *Gazette* of Friday next, which will contain the accounts up to the 4th.

The officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, in order to evince their appreciation of their courteous reception in England, gave a public ball and supper at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. The decorations of the ball-room displayed the good taste which prevails in the American Navy, and gave full evidence of warm attachment to the British nation. There was a numerous attendance of the nobility and gentry, with the heads of the naval and military departments. The entertainment was altogether of a very sumptuous character.

The Siamese Embassy, consisting of four Ambassadors and a numerous retinue, had arrived in England, and were attracting much attention.

The American horses, *Prioress* and *Babylon*, made an inglorious performance in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket. Thirty-one horses ran, and *Babylon* actually came in last. Mr. Parrs' *Odd Trick* was the winner.

Several shipwrecks had occurred on the eastern coast of England during the prevalence of heavy gales. The ship *Ontario*, of Shields, was lost, and 23 persons on board of her were drowned. No American vessels appear to have suffered.

The morning of Tuesday, Nov. 3, had been finally fixed upon for the launch of the *Great Eastern*.

The Queen had formerly approved of Mr. Wyman B. S. Moore to be Consul-General in the British North American Provinces for the United States.

The Leeds *Mercury*, in noticing the visit of Hon. Charles Sumner to that place, says that Mr. Sumner's health has been very greatly restored, and that he will return to America in the steamer of the 7th of November, and be in his place in the Senate on the opening of Congress.

Sir W. Gore Ouseley had received his credentials as special Minister to Central America. He first goes to Washington to consult with the American Government on Central American affairs generally.

Paris letters state that the question of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, in preference to an unlimited rise in the rate of discount, should affairs get worse, had been under discussion. The government, it was said, had determined not to sanction such a movement.

A reduction to the amount of thirteen million francs is demanded in the estimate of the war office. This, says the correspondent of the *Times*, means a reduction in the army.

General Cavaignac died very suddenly of aneurism of the heart while out shooting. He was to be buried at Paris on the 31st October.

The *Moniteur* says there is an excess in the revenue for 1858 of 48,000,000 francs.

The *Patrie* announces that negotiations are going on between France and England for an exchange of territory in India. It is proposed that France should give up her possessions in Claudergore to England, receiving as an equivalent a portion of territory near Pondicherry.

It is stated that a Conference will probably be held in London about the 10th of November, with a view to settle the existing differences between Mexico and Spain, and that the mediators, England and France, will probably be represented respectively by the Earl of Clarendon and Count de Persigny. But few difficulties are anticipated.

Per contra.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the negotiations will probably be carried on in Paris, and Lord Clarendon is not likely to take part in the matter. He also says that Mexico agreed to accept the mediation on condition that M. Lafragua shall be previously received by the Court of Madrid in his official capacity.

The new Spanish Ministry is thus constituted: Martinez de la Rosa, Foreign Affairs; Joseph Casans, Justice; Mon, Finance; Admiral Bustillo, Marine; Bermudez de Castro, Interior; Salaverria, Public Works; Admiral Armero, War, with the Presidency of the Council.

The Marquis de Corbera is named Governor of Madrid.

On the 24th of October, in view of the continuance of the King's malady, the Prince of Prussia assumed the conduct of public affairs, in the name of the King, in virtue of a mandate signed by His Majesty on the previous day. No change whatever would be made in the Ministry or policy of the Government.

The King continues to improve in health, both mentally and bodily.

The house of Balabio & Co., of Milan, had failed, with liabilities estimated at £300,000 sterling.

Heavy rains had caused serious floods in various parts of Italy. The railroads were badly damaged and travel for a time impeded.

Letters from Naples continue to complain of glaring government outrages. In one of his communications the correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"On his entrance into office the present excellent United States Minister had occasion to act very decidedly in behalf of United States citizens, and from that time to this he has never had the slightest cause of complaint, and American citizens are more respected here than the subjects of any government."

The epidemic continued to prevail with great violence at Lisbon. At the latest dates the deaths numbered 130 to 140 per day. Commerce was entirely suspended.

Lisbon dates to the 26th October say the fever was then on the decline.

The Swiss elections had resulted largely in favor of the liberals.

Numerous additional failures had taken place in Vienna, but the *Times* correspondent in that city, under date Oct. 25, says, "the Money Market is less agitated, and it is believed that the worst of the crisis is over."

It is stated that the Austrian Government have protested against the fortifications erected by Russia at the entrance of the sea of Azoff.

The health of the King of Sweden is said to be critical.

Cholera had begun to decline in Sweden. It is stated to have carried off 5,000 persons since its invasion.

It is stated that the Prussian Government has instructed its representaive at the federal diet in Frankfort to lay the whole matter of the dispute with Denmark in regard to the Duchy of Holstein, before that body, and to apply to the Austrian representive there for his coöperation in the affair.

The first sitting of the Conference on the question of the Danubian Principalities, it is expected, will be held about the middle of November.

The courier to Constantinople announces that a great financial operation is projected by the Turkish Government with the Ottoman Bank, involving a loan of 200,000,000 francs at 10 per cent.

The *Petropolis* steamer had arrived at Southampton. Her dates are, Rio, Oct. 1; Bahia, 6; Pernambuco, 8; Lisbon, 26. At Rio, the coffee market and freights were dull. Exchanges on London, 27⅛@27⅜. Flour was quiet. No advices have come to hand from Bahia and Pernambuco. At Lisbon it was difficult to transact business, owing to the fever. Lisbon Exchange for Bills at three months on London, 54¼.

The King of Portugal has given £6,700 from his private purse, for the education of orphans left destitute.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE AMERICAN BANK SUSPENSION IS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 28.

The entire suspension of specie payments by the New-York and Boston Banks, reported this morning by the American mail, *is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for.* Had the step been taken a fortnight earlier, an immense amount of ruin might have been averted. The Banks, after having by their mismanagement brought about the state of affairs which rendered the panic possible, sought to save themselves by the sacrifice of the whole mercantile community, but the public at last have taken the matter into their own hands, and forced them to a stoppage, which will place them in the same condition with their victims, and thus terminate the struggle. Their course had been simply this: By a system of most imprudent advances they had encouraged the public to rely on abundant accommodation, not only on bills of exchange, but on the bonds and promissory notes of railway and other corporations. When the over issue of this latter class of securities began to excite alarm, and it was seen by a knot of speculators that if they could be brought into sudden discredit general confusion would ensue, the Banks turned round upon those they had deluded, and not merely refused further accommodation, but called in, as far as possible, all that had been granted. Of course universal fright followed, but as firm after firm went down, the Banks still boasted that they were determined to maintain themselves, and actually excited some sort of admiration at the grandeur of their resolve. But it was plain they could not succeed, and that, even supposing their preservation possible, it might be paid for too dearly. In the opinion of calm lookers-on, another week was alone required to stop every house throughout the State. Apprehensive, however, of the penalty of losing their charters, and animated by individual rivalry, they continued blindly stubborn. The community at last, it appears, with an instinct of despair, resolved to bring them to an end. A concerted run was arranged by the depositors, and on the evening before the departure of the packet a general stoppage was ascertained to be inevitable. Eighteen of these establishments had already been brought down, and the thirty-three that remained saw that another day would seal their fate. A deputation of the presidents of three of the largest was therefore dispatched to the Governor of the State at Albany to pray for the necessary legislative steps to legalize the suspension, and, meanwhile, a notification of the event was given in all the New-York papers of the morning of the 14th inst. Its effect was instantaneous. Every one, it is said, seemed to feel that the ordinary channels of business would forthwith be restored, and that from that moment the progress of recovery would commence. The steamer sailed at noon, and the last accounts therefore reach only to 11 o'clock A. M., but a postscript of that date announces that everything was going on quietly and that all excitement had passed away. This result was perfectly natural. The inconvertible paper of the banks would now circulate at a value in proportion to the discretion with which it might be issued, and supposing it to be kept within close limits, there is no reason that it should fall much, if at all, below par. No doubt was entertained that the Legislature of New-York would sanction the movement, and the period of resumption is contemplated to be the 5th of April. In the interval about £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 of gold may be expected from California, and speculative shipments of specie from this side must result only in loss. The great danger which has pressed upon our money market during the past two or three weeks is therefore lightened. It is also believed that many failures that must have occurred here if the present event had not taken place will be averted, and that news may arrive by future packets of the resumption of business by several of those among the New-York firms whose fall was occasioned solely by the inability to sell produce, or even to negotiate undoubted bills.

From London Times, (City article,) Oct. 29.

The one day later advices from New-York this morning fully confirm the anticipations expressed yesterday regarding the effect of the bank suspensions. No new failures are announced. One or two of the most important houses that had previously stopped had resumed business under an extension from their creditors. The rate of exchange on England had advanced from 100 to 108, and in all the principal speculative stocks there had been an average recovery of 10 per cent. This result, moreover, had taken place before there had been time to perfect in any way the arrangements necessary to the working of the new order of affairs. The banks, for instance, could not make any general expansion, because they had not yet agreed as to the mode and proportion in which they would receive each other's notes. Specie was still required at the clearing-house for their respective balances at the end of each day, and hence each was afraid to put out notes lest the others should not do so to a similar extent. Practically therefore the only aid the merchants had yet received consisted in the relief from increased pressure, and in the conviction that the restoration of mutual action among the several banks in all parts of the State would remove the paralysis which had rendered it impossible for remittances to be made or produce to be transported from one centre of business to another. The Metropolitan Bank, the third in the list as regards the amount of its deposits, and two others of considerable magnitude, had already notified that they would receive at par the notes of all the legitimately organized banks in the State, and a meeting was held on the evening after the departure of the present advices to bring about harmonious action in this respect. Upon that point being arranged, and a decision adopted as to the extent to which each bank should be permitted to expand its circulation, the transactions of commerce might be expected to return to their ordinary channels, and, as delay would be fraught with mischief, it may be assumed that all parties would act with promptitude. The *Fulton*, therefore, will probably bring intelligence, on Friday, that the entire note issues of the State of New-York are again performing the function of currency. This effected, the exchange transactions with other States will simply depend upon the estimate entertained of the security of their individual banks, and of the period at which such of them as have suspended may be expected to resume specie payments. In the case of the Pennsylvanian Banks the discount seems at the last date to have been 6 ℔ cent. These quotations will vary from day to day, but business will adapt itself to them with perfect ease and regularity. Throughout the Union, therefore, there will again be complete facilities for the movement of merchandise, and the settlement of accounts. On the question of the course of exchange between Europe and America the view is equally clear. When the New-York note circulation shall have been legalized as a tender no one will want gold, except for the purpose of exportation or hoarding, and any remittances from this side would therefore inevitably result in loss. Supposing the paper issues of the banks, which are all based on the security of State stocks, to be kept, as there is little doubt they will be, within limits not exceeding the actual requirements for carrying on the internal trade of the country, this paper will be maintained at par—that is to say, it would be taken for its equivalent in English sovereigns or American eagles. If, on the other hand, it should be issued in excess, it would fall to a discount as compared with gold or bills on London, and the result would be that English sovereigns and gold generally would flow to this side. With the excess of paper issues prices would nominally advance, and importation of foreign goods be again stimulated. The holder of gold would not pay it to his neighbor, because he could legally discharge his debt by bank notes, but would take it to a money-changer, who would give him in these notes a number of dollars, equivalent to 21s. or more for every sovereign. This gold would then be sold by the money-changer to persons having payments to make to England, and the process would go on until the country had been thoroughly drained of all its specie. The idea that henceforth bullion can be profitably sent to America is therefore simply absurd. Such an operation could not take place unless the inconvertible note circulation of New-York were to stand at a higher value than gold itself. It is true that gold might be sent out by houses on this side to buy up bills drawn upon themselves, and which, owing to their being in discredit, had become purchasable greatly below par; but the method would be clumsy, even in a transaction of this kind, since they could pay the gold to some London house of unquestioned standing, and so obtain a New-York credit which would be just as available. The conclusion consequently is that, supposing all the arrangements for legalizing the existing suspension to be duly carried out, the flow of bullion will, in the course of a month or two, find again its natural channel, and, instead of passing from London to New-York, will come from New-York to London. Almost all the American payments from America to India and China are made through this country, and the mining wealth of California likewise is expended in the purchase of European goods. There is constantly, therefore, a natural balance due to us from the United States, and an alteration of this condition of affairs must at all times be utterly anomalous. For the present the return to a normal condition will be delayed by the enormous amounts of English capital lately authorized to be drawn for at New-York for investment in American securities at their depreciated prices; but this effect will be merely temporary, and it will tend, moreover, greatly to facilitate the revival of stability in that city, and to maintain its note currency at par value. Hence there will be no danger of hoarding, and the banks between now and the 5th of April will have not the slightest difficulty in recovering whatever stock of bullion may be requisite for them safely to return to cash payments. Under these circumstances there will be good hope that a majority of those among the firms lately broken by tens and hundreds who have previously conducted their business on honest principles will be able to resume, and that the ultimate prospects of creditors on this side will prove far less gloomy than has been recently apprehended. This will be a point to test the honor of the American mercantile community. In Massachusetts there are stringent bankruptcy laws, but there are none in New-York, and any house that has suspended can easily force its creditors to any kind of settlement. If the recovery from the crisis should be characterized by a faithful resumption of obligations, the credit of the community will be proportionably strong, and judging thus far from every communication received, there is not a single sign that an opposite course is likely to be pursued.

From the London Post, Oct. 28.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the American advices received by the *Arabia* steamer caused but little change in the value of the funds. It is very generally assumed that the "crisis" has been reached, and that, come whatever may, it cannot be worse than that which has already occurred in the transatlantic commercial world. It is, moreover, assumed that as the banks in New-York and Boston have now suspended specie payments, it will stop the efflux of coin from this side, and thereby relieve this country of the inconvenience of losing any considerable portion of its metallic currency. Hence the slight effect produced by the intelligence of commercial disaster, embracing all branches of commerce, both external and internal, and extending throughout the whole of the commercial centres of the country. Later in the day the circulation of a report to the effect that Delhi had been recaptured, and that the relief of Lucknow had been accomplished, caused the market to assume a great degree of buoyancy.

But little progress could be made in the discount market until it was ascertained that no advance in the Bank rate of interest was to be made today, and the money market became somewhat easier in the afternoon so far as regards first-class acceptances, which were discountable at a shade below the Bank rate. Some classes of paper, however, continue to be shunned, and especially any which appears to have the taint of American origin, it being felt that the wide-spread disaster which has fallen upon the commercial community of the United States must inevitably be reflected on this side. A variety of reports have been in circulation relative to the instability of certain firms, but we believe that the actual suspension of payment is confined to one firm only in the metropolis at present. The decision of the Bank directors not to put up the rate to 9 per cent. today, is undoubtedly satisfactory; but, whilst they are under the governance of the present system, no certainty can be felt that that and other restrictive measures will not be resorted to for the purpose of keeping our gold. As to the hypothesis that the suspension of specie payments by the bankers of the United States will prevent the shipment of gold from this side, it may be said that it is fallacious. Gold will flow out freely whilst commodities of all kinds in the United States are so much depreciated in value as at present reported, and the fact that the banking institutions have resorted to an expedient which is only one step short of bankruptcy, as the sole mode by which affairs stand a chance of being righted, will influence the specie shipments in a scarcely perceptible degree. It may be taken for granted that the shipments of specie from this side will be for some time to come regulated purely by the value of commodities in the United States; and whilst bargains can be made, so long will coin be sent to the United States for the purpose. Exchange operations, in many cases, offer too much risk, although bills at 90 to 95, drawn against produce shipments, must offer a sore temptation to speculators, and doubtless will draw investments to a certain extent. The chief point for consideration, however, is, how are the difficulties which threaten to involve the commercial community here, in consequence of the position of affairs in the United Strtes, to be avoided or mitigated?

THE POLICY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

From the London Economist.

The advance in the Bank rate of discount to 8 per cent. must not be regarded as an indication of any further pressure upon the money-market for domestic purposes, but as a protection against a drain of our bullion which might be induced by the low rate of the exchanges with the United States. Every one, even those who are not connected with that trade, can easily understand that the rate at which the bills remitted from America can be turned into cash must be an important element in the calculation, whether it will be profitable or not to transmit gold equal to the net amount which such bills afford to the holders when reduced by the discount to be paid. If a house receives bills to the value of £100,000, the exact quantity of gold which can be obtained for them must depend upon the rate which is paid for converting them into cash. At 3 per cent. paid for their discount, the quantity of gold which would be obtained for them would represent, supposing them to be two months' bills, £99,500, but at 8 per cent. the amount of gold which would be obtained would represent only £98,667. It must, then, be quite plain that, taking the exchange between the United States and this country at any given rate, the main question which must determine the profit or loss of transmitting gold must be the rate at which gold can be obtained here in exchange for the bills that are to be drawn or received against it. A rate of 7 per cent. discount may make the operation profitable; a rate of 8 per cent. may entirely suspend it. Looked at in this light the policy of the Bank of England during the last three years, of governing the rate of interest by the foreign exchanges, and the pressure which exchange transactions, rather than domestic transactions, have brought upon it, is at once a sound, and, so far as the home trade is concerned, a truly conservative policy. It is of infinitely less importance to the home trade that a high rate of interest should be paid for a time than that our resources should be drained so much to feed speculation in foreign countries that the ordinary wants of our merchants and manufacturers must be curtailed to an inconvenient and ruinous extent. The loss occasioned by the depreciation of property under such circumstances would be much greater than from any difference in the rate of discount, even when at the highest. We have seen the time when bankers have nominally fixed the rate of discount at 5 per cent., but when their sources of supply were nearly dried up by foreign drains. At the present moment it would be but little satisfaction to the home trade to see the rate of discount kept down at 5 or 6 per cent., when the effect would be to drain our market of bullion in order to feed a demand abroad, to be soon followed by a state of much more restriction at home. A high rate of interest, like a high price of commodities, is the only true correction of scarcity. As in the case of commodities, it acts as a security for the future in three ways—first, as we have shown, it prevents the exportation of bullion; next, it encourages its importation; and lastly, it tends to economize the use of capital by modifying transactions already undertaken, and, for the time, inducing too great caution in entering into new ones. In every way an adequately high rate of interest is the best—nay, the only real conservator of the home trade at a time like the present, when in almost every great commercial country, enterprise and speculation have outrun the legitimate means of conducting them.

It is some satisfaction, too, that in the present juncture of affairs in the United States, a recent change of a sound and rational character has been made in the French law as it relates to the Bank of France, the effect of which will be to aid, and not to neutralize, as it has done upon former occasions, the efforts of the Bank of England. Before the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France in the present year, that establishment was prohibited by law from charging more than 6 per cent. discount. What was the effect of that restriction? Was it any advantage to the trade of France? Money being obtained upon lower terms in Paris than elsewhere, a constant drain was kept up on the Bank of France, and gold, supplied by forced operations from the Bank of England, ran through the Bank of France in a continuous stream; and thus indirectly in part neutralized, at the cost of the Bank of France, the natural effect of the restrictive measures of the Bank of England. Now, fortunately, that restriction is removed, and the Bank of France is left at full liberty to follow the market rate of discount. The effect is that already, short as the present pressure has been, the rate of discount in Paris has been raised to 7½ per cent. This wholesome change is to this country at the present moment extremely important. Suppose the French law to have remained unaltered, and the *maximum* rate of discount to have stood at 6 per cent., it is certain that in place of £20,000 of gold having been shipped to the United States in the last week, a very large sum must have gone, and have so reduced the bullion in the Bank of France that a resort must have been had again, and to a much greater extent, to those forced operations by which gold could be obtained from London, even though at a large sacrifice; and thus the efforts of the Bank of England, in order to protect the bullion reserve against the present artificial demand in the United States, would have been to some extent frustrated. As it is, the two great Banks, which in point of fact less or more regulate the monetary transactions of Europe, will now act in harmony, both following the natural law of supply and demand in fixing from time to time the terms upon which they will do business. If any proof were required of the soundness of these views, we have only to point to the very inconsiderable amounts of bullion which, both from France and England, have thus far been shipped to the United States, notwithstanding the very low rate of the exchanges.

But so far as regards the future, and the extent to which it may be needful to pursue these measures of restrictive self-defence, much, if not everything, depends now upon the turn affairs may take in the United States. That is the point upon which all eyes are turned. Much has been said upon the subject of overtrading, and all kinds of general reasoning have been adduced to account for it. On one hand it is contended that too free a commercial system has induced to import beyond the means of payment—on another side it is said that unrestricted bank credits have done all the mischief. We place very little faith in the latter reason—none whatever in the former. We have seen in this country, and in many others, periods of great speculation under all systems of commercial law and under every system of monetary law. We have had monetary panics and commercial crises under the strictest protective system, and under a system of comparative free trade—under the Bank Restriction Act of 1796, under the Cash resumption Act of 1819, and severely even under the Bank Act of 1844. Never was a whole nation seized with a greater mania for rash and improvident speculation, than that which prevailed in this country from 1845 to 1847. But this, at least, can be said in favor of perfect freedom from restrictions—when a nation does make a great mistake, it is more easily and more quickly remedied than when men's acts are trammelled by vexatious interferences with the natural laws of commerce.

In the case of the United States at this time, if by overtrading is meant an undue conversion of floating into fixed capital in the formation of railways and other public works, and an undue extent of borrowing from foreign countries upon such securities, and most of all on extravagant speculation in shares based upon borrowed capital, such as we witnessed in England in 1846, then we have no difficulty in assenting to the charge. But if by overtrading is meant an excess of importations and exportations, an excess of production and even of consumption, we doubt if there is much ground for the assumption. Nor is it any proof that such has been the case that numerous failures have taken place among importers and other traders, or even that prices are for the moment unnaturally depressed. How many in this country in 1857 who, as far as their legitimate trade was concerned, would have been wealthy and far beyond the reach of the crisis, were yet ruined in consequence of their speculations in railways? and how much property shared in the depression caused by the general pressure, which was not in excess of the legitimate requirements of the public? Looking only at the legitimate commerce of the United States, we can discover no evidence of overtrading in this sense of the term; and this, so far as regards the future prospects of the commerce and manufactures of this country, is the most essential point for consideration. In 1835 and 1836, preceding the crisis of 1837, the state of the two countries in this respect was very different. At that time the value of our exports doubled in little more than a year. At this time there has been no such sudden and speculative increase. It is now some years since our exports to the United States reached the maximum of £24,000,000. During the last two years they have been £17,000,000 and £21,000,000 respectively, and so far as the present year has gone, they promise to amount to about £23,000,000. Considering, then, the great increase of the real productive population of the United States, the enormous increase within a few years of the production of cotton, grain, provisions, and the other products of the soil, and the demand for them at comparatively high prices in this and other foreign countries; considering, too, that the stocks of all their chief articles of produce are everywhere low, and the means of replenishing them, owing to the bountiful character of the harvests, unusually great, there are no good grounds for believing in any contraction of their consumption of foreign commodities, or in any difficulty in their means of paying for them. Indirectly, all transactions must for a time be disorganized and affected by the monetary difficulties, but there is no reason, that we can discover, for the belief that the substantial basis upon which the legitimate trade between this country and the United States rests will be more than momentarily shaken by the present crisis. The losses of the money-dealers and share-speculators in New-York and Philadelphia will have as little permanent effect upon the condition of the industrious millions who are the real consumers of European goods, as those of stock-jobbers in Capel-court on the productive energies of Manchester and Leeds.

In the meantime, however, we may rest assured that the true interests of the productive classes on both sides will be best consulted by refraining from any attempt at sustaining speculations which in themselves are unsound, and by such restrictive measures with regard to money as shall prevent legitimate trade being sacrificed in the attempt merely to postpone for a little the time when all these undertakings must find their natural level. The commercial public, better informed upon the laws which regulate monetary affairs than formerly, now look with composure upon a rise in the rate of discount to 8 per cent., an event which at one period would have created a panic throughout the country; and if it shall prove needful, in order to protect our bullion reserve, which must be regarded as the true basis and security of our credit system, to resort to still greater restrictions, they will be regarded by all intelligent persons only in the light of a necessary but minor evil resorted to in order to prevent a greater.

FAILURE OF THE BOROUGH BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 28.

It transpired (says the writer) this afternoon that some difficulties in the position of the Liverpool Borough Bank had rendered an application necessary to the Bank of England for assistance. A court of directors was summoned to consider the case, and the application was favorably entertained. The Borough Bank will, therefore, be furnished with means to liquidate every outstanding claim; but it is understood it will be required to wind up. It was established twenty-one years ago, with a capital of £950,000, and its reserve fund has lately been stated at £101,202. The number of shareholders is between 300 and 400, and with the responsibility of these parties and the assets in hand the cover for any advances that may be made to it will be ample. An impression seems to be entertained that two-thirds of its capital may yet be preserved.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 29.

The failure of the negotiations with the Bank of England for the support of the Liverpool Borough Bank, has been caused, not by any withdrawal on the part of the Bank of England, but from the refusal of the other Liverpool establishments to give the guarantees originally agreed upon, the plea of these parties being that the temporary stoppage of the Bank has removed the chief inducement for them to come forward. They are willing to give their notes as collateral security to meet any deficit after the realization of the Bank assets, but not to come under any more immediate and direct liability. The Bank of England, however, could not depart from the conditions first stipulated, which alone were legitimate. The negotiations, therefore, terminated; and, from the notice issued to-day by the Borough Bank, it is to be inferred that they are not likely to be renewed. The disaster will prove most serious, but it will fall at the moment chiefly on the depositors, and ultimately on the stockholders, since there can be little hope that under a forced liquidation any great portion of the capital of £1,000,000 can be saved. The shock to the commercial community will, it is believed, be much mitigated by a course which the Bank of England will take for that purpose. Ordinarily the Bank refuse to discount any paper bearing the indorsement of a suspended establishment, but it is understood that in the present case this rule will be waived, and that no bills of a social character, indorsed by the Borough Bank, will be rejected on that account. The great mass of paper will thus be prevented from becoming practically inconvertible. The total commitments of the Borough Bank, in the shape of indorsements, &c., are rumored to amount to more than £3,000,000, but a large portion of it is of an indirect character, and will be duly provided for by responsible parties. The deposits, which recently amounted to £1,500,000, have latterly been reduced, it is said, to about £1,000,000. Many of these having been lodged by persons for the sake of permanently securing a higher rate of interest, the inconvenience of their being temporarily unavailable will be less felt than if they had belonged to traders in active business.

It is affirmed that the investigation which must now take place into the affairs of the Liverpool Borough Bank will develop a most unsatisfactory system of management, and show that advances have been made to individuals of amounts which could not fail in any period of pressure to lead to fatal consequences.

From the London Times, (City article,) Oct. 30.

All expectation of a resumption by the Liverpool Borough Bank seems to be at an end, but the Liverpool letters this morning express confidence that no other banking difficulties of any importance will arise. According to some accounts, the Borough Bank contemplate that an examination of their assets should be made by some of the leading shareholders, and that if the result should be satisfactory as far as regards the ultimate sufficiency of the assets to meet all liabilities, promissory notes should be issued to their depositors, so as to mitigate as far as possible the inconvenience to these parties by furnishing them with documents which may be negotiable.

THE REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

From the North British Mail.

It has been officially intimated at the (Glasgow) Stock Exchange, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland held to-day, (Wednesday,) it was resolved that the register of transfers for shares sold from and after 2 o'clock this day shall be closed till further notice.

From the North British Mail, Oct. 29.

We have heard from authority that the leading banks in Scotland, satisfied of the perfect stability of the Western Bank, have offered the Directors of that establishment any assistance they may require in the present monetary crisis. In the meantime the Directors of the Western Bank have temporarily closed their transfer books, in order to continue to the public the full assurance which the wealthy list of their present shareholders affords.

From the London Times (City article) Oct. 30.

The announcement made yesterday that the Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, would receive full aid to meet any difficulties that might arise from the recent failures in that city and America has been formally confirmed. This is the most satisfactory circumstance that could have transpired at the present moment, since the question has been one of the chief subjects of anxiety during the past few weeks. The deposits of the bank are reported to amount to about £6,000,000, and in addition to the head office at Glasgow it has about 100 branches and sub-branches. It is said that one of the conditions on which this arrangement has been undertaken is that the establishment shall ultimately be wound up.

SUSPENSION OF AMERICAN HOUSES.

W. & H. BRAND & CO.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

The suspension was announced this afternoon of the firm of W. & H. Brand & Co., a house formerly in the West India trade, but during the last three or four years engaged in large American transactions. The stoppage is attributed to the non-receipt of remittances from the United States. The amount of liabilities has not been stated, but it is supposed to be rather considerable.

Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 109 Fenchurch-street, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

Gentlemen: We regret to inform you that in consequence of the failure of remittances by this day's American mail we are under the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

The disastrous condition of commercial affairs in the United States is the alone cause of the inability of our correspondent in New-York to send forward the requisite funds, and it is impossible for us at present to estimate its full effect upon his position. We are not, however, without hope that the step we are compelled to take may yet be only temporary.

In the interim we have instructed Mr. George H. Jay, accountant of No. 10 Old Jewry-chambers, to prepare a statement of our affairs, which shall be submitted to you at a very early period.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
W. & H. BRAND & CO.

MESSRS. THORNTON, HUGGINS, WARD & CO.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 31.

A meeting took place to-day, which did not break up until a late hour, of the creditors of Messrs. Thornton, Huggins, Ward & Co., American merchants. A statement was submitted, made up by Mr. Paine, accountant, which we give below, showing a surplus in favor of the estate of £41,206 15s. 6d. This statement had been previously examined by a committee of creditors appointed at a former meeting, who, after taking off doubtful and bad debts, and allowing for depreciation of stock, reduced the liabilities to £154,000, and the assets to £132,000, thus showing a deficit of £22,000. After a lengthened discussion, a composition of 15s. in the pound was agreed to, payable by equal installments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, without security. We understand that the feeling of the meeting was unanimously one of sympathy for the firm which had so suddenly been compelled to suspend by the financial crisis in the United States; and, as it was impossible accurately to estimate the loss that might be sustained, the meeting agreed to accept the above proposition, leaving it to the honor of the firm to pay more if they should afterwards find themselves in a condition to do so. The following are the resolutions which were passed by the meeting:

"1. That the holders of all bills bearing the indorsement of Messrs. Thornton, Huggins & Co., be requested to accept such terms as the remainder of the creditors are willing to accept; and in the event of such consent being obtained, this meeting is of opinion that the concern can best be liquidated by Messrs. Thornton, Huggins & Co. themselves, permission being granted to three of the creditors to inspect the affairs of the concern at any time.

2. That the Committee appointed to inspect the affairs of Messrs. Thornton, Huggins & Co., having reported that, though the condition of the concern is dependent upon the receipt of further news from America, which may realize a good surplus after payment of 20s. in the pound, yet this meeting accepts the proposition to pay 15s. in the pound, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, leaving it entirely to the honor of the firm to pay the remaining 5s. at any future time, if ever the condition of affairs should enable them to do so.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF ENGLAND.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 31.

Since Tuesday, the market has been extremely flat, and, with the exception of some purchases of 30's water and 40's mule for India, the business transacted has been on a most limited scale, and at such irregular prices, that it is impossible to state the exact decline that has taken place. Many spinners seem anxious to move their stocks or secure orders even at a considerable sacrifice, but buyers are either altogether indisposed to resume operations, or offer prices too low to be entertained.

The goods market is, generally, quite as stagnant as that for years, and stocks are rapidly accumulating. Meanwhile short-time working is steadily extending, as the only means to remedy, in some measure, the pressure from accumulation of stocks made of high-priced cotton. In Preston, Blackburn, Bury, Rochdale and Oldham, short-time is becoming every day more general. We hear that a great many orders recently given out by the American houses, have been cancelled both here and in Bradford.

The general tone of feeling in the market to-day was considered as slightly improved, and some transactions took place in India shirtings, but of course at extremely low prices. The only operations of any consequence seem to have been entered into by houses engaged in the India and China trade, some of whom are evidently willing to transact business with producers prepared to make sufficiently tempting concessions. With this exception there is no relaxation of the extreme caution with which merchants are now acting. The great majority of buyers resolutely refrain from all operations at the present moment.

RETURN OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Liverpool Albion.

One of the most singular features of the present time is that of British manufactures being returned to this country from the United States, fifty cases having been received by the *City of Baltimore*, and we understand from New-York that further shipments would take place, so that next week we may see several tons of our own manufactures imported into Liverpool from that city, while the exports from this side are confined within the smallest possible limits. Here is the first definite check to consumption—the return of goods from a consuming to a producing market. This shows, after all, that the present state of things is exceptional, but, unfortunately, on the other side of the Atlantic it is not the less disastrous on that account.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

From the London Times (City Article) Oct. 27.

The Paris letters mention that the idea of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France finds numerous influential advocates, who are determined to urge it strongly, in preference to an unlimited rise in the rate of discount, should affairs get worse. The question is alleged even to have been discussed at a sitting of the Bank. Except as a remedy for internal and uncontrollable panic, when it is demanded as a temporary protection for the majority against the minority, the step would be one of such flagrant dishonesty that it may be hoped it will be summarily discarded. The Government, it is said, are determined not to sanction it. At present, so far from there being any serious pressure, the best paper can be negotiated at a half per cent. below the Bank rate of 7½ per cent. The movement on the subject therefore may obviously be attributed to the hopes of ignorant speculators on the Bourse.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Oct. 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The measures adopted by the Bank of France for arresting the exportation of gold have, as was expected, produced a certain effect on commercial affairs, which is felt the more that they are adopted at a moment so near the winter season. Nevertheless, the rate of discount at 7½ ℘ cent., but which, with the Bank commission, is really 9@10, is not so severely felt as short dates of commercial bills last year. Payments which were already difficult are become still more so, and the necessity of restricting credit and of ready-money bargains has retarded orders and diminished their importance. The state of trade, on the whole, is not, however, bad; the manufactories are not encumbered with goods. The manufacturers have acted for a considerable time with much prudence, and the shops are, in general, but moderately supplied, so that there is no need of apprehension on this score as to the future. The markets of Paris, Lyons, and St Etienne can now form a proximate estimate of the extent of their losses in consequence of the commercial crisis in the United States, but some think that these losses will not be definitive, and that many of the American houses will after some time resume their payments.

The business done in fancy articles (*nouveautés*) in Paris during the past week is generally favorable; the same cannot be said of the provinces. The fall in silk fabrics of newest fashion, and in all goods of a similar kind intended for the American market, and which have remained unsold, is important, but insignificant in other tissues. Swiss fabrics have suffered more than the Lyonese, and several failures are reported to have taken place at Zurich, and in the other Swiss towns where there are silk manufactories. For the last fortnight a fall has been observable on various sorts of products, particularly on oils, sugars, and raw cotton; the prices of wines, on the other hand, are firm, notwithstanding the favorable character of the last crop. For eight days past grain has kept up; there is not much appearance of a further rise, but the holders of flour, as of grain, refuse to make any new concession in prices, and the consequence is that very little business was done last week at the Paris corn market. Flour was very firm on Wednesday last, and there was a rise of from 1f. 50c. to 2f. on the lowest quotation of the previous week. The price of flour for baking varies from 50f. to 52f. for choice quality. Losses are said to have been experienced in the market during the last two months by speculators who had purchased largely in foreign corn, and who sold, with much difficulty, at from 20f. to 30f. the sack under first cost. It is not thought that prices will fall much lower; but as the article is abundant in the markets few are disposed to do business to much extent even at the present quotations.

THE HAMBURG MONEY MARKET.

Hamburg (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London News.

Our mercantile community has borne up well under the severe monetary pressure to which it has been exposed; but, to accomplish this, heavy sacrifices have been made, which will go far to diminish profits which many had considered were already secured. The intimation of the further advance of the rate of discount to 8 ℘ cent. by the Bank of England had, at first, somewhat of a stunning effect; but when people began to recover from the blow, measures were taken, as far as possible, to grapple with the emergency, and provision having been made to meet immediate engagements, the demand for money has again partially subsided. It may now, indeed, be said to be comparatively easy, although, in such times, there are still persons who continue to feel the difficulty of their situation, which is even enhanced from the hands of so many buyers having been already filled with goods that have been disposed of to provide money, that they cannot conveniently purchase more, however tempting the prices may appear to be at which they are offered.

Hamburg (Oct. 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is with regret that I have to mention, among the passing occurrences of the day, the suspension of payment of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Winterhoff & Pieper, of this city, which took place on Monday last, and has been brought about by some extensive dealings with America and Russia, in both of which countries, in New-York and Moscow, this house had branch establishments. The main cause is ascribed to the present state of the American money market. The amount involved in this failure is currently reported to the extent of 1,500,000 marks banco. The standing of the house in the commercial world here was of a second-rate reputation, and had been established between 25 and 30 years.

Recent intelligence received here from the manufacturing districts of Saxony represents a gloomy state of feeling among those who have been in the habit of exporting goods to America. The trade has already received a severe temporary check, in consequence of the state of affairs there, and in many of the manufacturing towns, the whole of the stocking trade has been suspended, the workmen dismissed, and considerable distress exists already among the poorer classes.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Fall of Delhi—Lucknow Still Unrelieved—Movements of Gen. Havelock—Disturbances in the Northeast—Agra Quiet—Arrival of Reinforcements at Calcutta, &c.

The Indian mail had reached England with dates from Calcutta to Sept. 25, and Bombay to Oct. 3.

The news is very important—Delhi, the stronghold of the Mutineers, having been assaulted and carried by the Europeans.

The assault was commenced on the morning of Sept. 14, the siege train having previously reduced the bastions and curtain, against which its fire was directed, to crumbling ruins. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed. The others were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate to the North of the city, and an advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, where an obstinate but ineffective resistance was made by the mutineers. The next day the British commenced firing on the Magazine, and stormed that position on the 16th, capturing with it 125 pieces of cannon. The official dispatches end at this point; but intelligence, in which full reliance was placed, had been received to the effect that after three more days of fighting the British troops, on the 20th, took entire possession of the city.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded is stated at 600 men, including 50 officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped out of the city, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept and destroy the fugitives.

In his order for the assault, General Wilson stated that no quarter should be given to the mutineers, but that all the women and children should be spared.

Scinde, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

General Outram's force reached Cawnpore on the 16th of September, and on the 19th General Havelock left that place for the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. It was confidently believed that the garrison would hold out until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the end of September.

At Agra all was quiet.

Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Assam. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been detected.

One hundred and fifty prisoners taken by Gen. Neill at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by the Government. It is also said that the Supreme Council had sent up to the disturbed districts one of its members to control the Generals in command in the execution of martial law. The leniency of the Government was strongly condemned, both in India and England.

The intelligence from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, though a few cases of disaffection had occurred in the army in Scinde. At Kurrachee the 21st Bombay Native Infantry had been disarmed, and about 20 men of the regiment had been convicted of a serious plot to murder all the Europeans, and executed. At Hyderabad in the same Province, a company of Native Artillery had been disarmed.

The whole of the Northeast frontier is said to be in a disturbed state.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

The country between Calcutta and Allahabad was perfectly quiet.

To the northwest of Delhi Gen. Van Cortlandt was busily repressing disturbances and resettling the country.

The Bengal *Hurkaru* newspaper had been stopped, but the license was restored after the lapse of a week.

At Calcutta the produce market was unaltered, but there was some improvement in the demand for imports. Freights were dull, and money very tight. Exchange on London 2s. 3¼d. for credit.

At Bombay trade was active and money abundant. Exchange on London 2s. 1¾d. The monsoon was at an end, and had been a very favorable one.

At Madras prices of exports were high. The import market was steady. Money easy. Exchange 2s. 2¼d. for scrip.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

Bombay (Oct. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

At length I am able to announce to you the fall of the revolted Capital of Northwestern India, or, if that appellation be not strictly correct, of the ancient chief city of the Mogul Empire, in which a faithless soldiery had sought to reërect the independent throne of the descendant of Baber. Delhi is once more in possession of the British. Our information at present is more scanty than could be desired, owing partly to the dawk communication being unluckily intercepted between Lahore and Mooltan. But the main facts have reached us from so many quarters as to leave no doubt whatever that the place was assaulted with success on the 14th of September, when a permanent lodgment was effected, that during the four or five following days further advances and acquisitions on the city were made, and that finally, on the 20th, the whole of the space inclosed within the walls was in our possession. I should observe, however, that we have not received, as yet, such certain evidence of the truth of the latter part of this story as of that of the former. The proceedings of the 14th, 15th and 16th are known to us, however, compendiously from the official bulletins issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lahore, and founded, as you konw, on telegraphic messages from Delhi. But of the final occupation of the 20th we have only heard of an express from the Residency at Jeypore in Rajpootana, which reached Lord Elphinstone by way of Ahmedabad yesterday. It is dated at Jeypore on the evening of the 23d, and is to the effect that the news had just been received at the Residency both from the Rajah and also from the Vakeel or Minister of the Nawab of Jhujjur, to whom it may be presumed to have been forwarded by his master, a chief resident in the immediate neighborhood of Delhi. Thus the tidings of our ultimate and complete success rest at present on native authority only, but as the natural sequel and complement of our undoubted triumph of the 14th they are universally credited.

But to complete, so far as my present materials will allow, the story of the avenging army. When I closed my last letter we had heard that the heavy siege train was expected to reach the camp in a very few days, and that works were being erected wherein to mount the guns on their arrival. While the troops were thus busy the enemy was inactive. There were none of those desperate sallies from the city that characterized the early days of the siege, when day by day successive waves of mutiny were shattered against the heights of the British position; and though their artillery was not silent, the only success attained was on the night of the 1st of September, when a shell from the battery on the further side of the river, (of which I wrote in my last) burst among a picket of the 61st, in front of the Metcalfe house, killing two men and wounding seven. On the morning of the 4th arrived in camp the long looked-for siege train of between 30 and 40 heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with large quantities of ammunition, escorted by the remaining wing of the 8th foot, two more companies of the 61st and a wing of the 1st Belooch battalion of the Bombay Army. On the 6th came in from Meerut a most valuable reinforcement in 200 of the 60th Rifles and 100 Artillery recruits. To the latter were added 45 men of the 9th Lancers. The place of this detachment was supplied at Meerut by the 7th Punjab Infantry. On the following day the army was further strengthened by the 4th Punjab Rifles under Captain Wilde, and by some troops of the Jheend Rajah. On the night of the 7th the advanced batteries intended for the destruction of the Moree bastion and the adjacent curtain were armed with ten heavy guns at about 650 yards from the bastion, and an inclosure within half that distance of the walls, called the Koodsea Bagh, was occupied by a detachment of infantry and artillery. In these operations we sustained a loss of something under 50 killed and wounded, two officers being among the former, Lieutenants Hildebrand, of the Bengal Artillery, and Bannerman, of the Bombay Fusileers, attached to the Beelochees, the latter a promising young officer, well known to myself and to many people here, and by all regretted. The next day was marked by the opening of the advanced batteries on the Moree bastion and by the arrival in camp of the Jummoo or Cashmere Contingent. Meanwhile the engineers were hard at work in the erection of other batteries. On the 11th a mortar battery opened on the Moree from the Koodsea Bagh at little more than 300 yards, and upon the Cashmere and Water bastions a fire was commenced from 16 heavy guns and howitzers, and 10 large mortars, planted at two points in front of the inclosure known as Ludlow's Castle, and so noted in Wyld's map. On the 12th, the attack on the Water bastion was strengthened by four 18-pounders and two light (5½ inch) mortars, (increased afterwards apparently to 8 of the former and 12 of the latter,) planted at 200 and 250 yards from the wall and the Custom-House compound near the river. The fire of the enemy was most severe upon the last named batteries, which were exposed not only to the guns of the Water bastion, but to those in the old inner fort of Selimghur, and also those on the other side of the river. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, described as a most enterprising and excellent officer, fell, shot through the head. No other fatal casualty occurred among the officers during these days, nor does the general loss appear to have been severe, considering the proximity of the batteries to the walls and the tenacity of the defence, the enemy keeping up a vigorous fire of musketry from rifle-pits and patches of jungle even after their heavy guns were rendered unserviceable. This latter result was rapidly produced by the precision and weight of the constant discharges from our batteries. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that was continually kept up upon it. The adjoining curtains on either side were similarly ruined, and from the *débris* of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced. And now, the moment for the assault drawing near, Gen. Wilson promulgated the following excellent order:

"The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labors will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions, and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

The Artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers against whom they are fighting, will be driven headlong out of their stronghold or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together and not straggling from their columns—by this can success only be secured.

Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honor of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their column, that the Major-General feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers, and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize-agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claims to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the Provost-Marshal, to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient coöperation in the erection of the works of the siege now about to be commenced. He looks especially to the regimental officers, of all grades, to impress upon their men that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honorable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow, in the brilliant termination of their labors."

On the morning of the 14th, soon after daybreak, the assault took place. The attacking columns were—as I gather from a letter that I have seen, written on the following day by an officer of rank in the army, which, though short, is, as far as I know, the only communication of so late a date that has yet reached Bombay—three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not given. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion. One column, however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly-arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and, if it succeed in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerian troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas, the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion is among the wounded of the day; but on the northern side of the city all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the "whole line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Moree gate and bastion, the English Church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about." The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate beyond that point into the denser parts of the city in the direction of the Jumna Musjid. In all the loss amounted to about 500 killed and wounded. Five officers are reported to have been slain—Tandy, of the Bengal Engineers; M'Barney, of the late 55th Native Infantry; Murray, of the Guides; Bradshaw, of the 52d Foot; and Fitzgerald, of the 75 h. Capt. Rosse, of the Carbineers; Major Jacob, of the 1st Bengal Fusileers; and Lieutenant Homfray, 1st Punjab Infantry, are returned as having died of wounds received. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, and his brother, of Coke's Rifles, and many others, in all about 30. Of the loss of the mutineers I do not observe even an estimate. It is only said that bodies of them were seen to be retreating both to the south of the city in the direction of Kootub, and also across the bridge of boats, and that our cavalry had moved round the city to intercept and destroy the former. Our victorious infantry, prudently recalled from too hasty an advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they had won upon either side of it. Head-quarters were established in the house once occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to us by his name, to the natives as Secunder's. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palace, the Selimghur, and the other strong places of the city, and the firing commenced next morning, the 15th. By the evening of that day a breach was effected in the wall of the magazine inclosure, which was held in force by the enemy, and the place was stormed the next morning by the Sixty-first Foot, and detachments of the Beelooch battalion and Wilde's Rifles. In it were captured 125 pieces of cannon. The Palace being now well exposed the guns and mortars opened upon it from the magazine inclosure, and the enemy appears to have fallen back at all points. Thus the Kishengunge battery, which had repulsed the Jummoo troops, were abandoned and occupied, and the guns there taken swelled the total number of captured pieces to upwards of 200. The battery on the further side of the river seems also to have been abandoned, and at the date of the latest certain and official news—7 P. M. on the 16th—an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed, a chain of posts had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy some hours before dayfall had been maintaining only a detached and desultory warfare from the tops of the houses. Many townspeople had come in and received quarter, which was of course refused to every Sepoy. All this is so satisfactory that we may well credit the tale from Jeypore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. But I shall keep this letter open to the last in the hope of fuller intelligence, as a steamer is just in from Kurrachee, which Mr. Frere was keeping ready for an emergency, and which he would not have dispatched unless he had something worth sending. I must not omit by the way to mention that the Jeypore report asserts—though I do not credit it—that the King of Delhi escaped to a neighboring shrine in the disguise of a woman. Scindia it is moreover reported was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

THE BELEAGUERED GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

From the Bombay Correspondence of the London Times.

Regarding Cawnpore and Lucknow, I am unable to give you so favorable an account as a fortnight ago I, with reason, as I thought, anticipated that I should be able to do. General Outram, you will remember, in his letter of the 2d of September, to which I referred in my last, expressed a hope that he should get over the distance between Allahabad (where he was at the time of writing) and Cawnpore by the 9th. In this hope he was, however, disappointed. Probably, after enduring so much rain, more than the ordinary difficulties embarrassed his march; and on one occasion, at least, his advance was impeded by an armed force, or his progress hindered by the necessity of chastising it. A party, estimated by its subsequent destroyer at about 300 strong, with a few guns, (the number is not mentioned,) crossed the Ganges from Oude, presumably for the purpose of plunder, at a point ahead of Sir James' line of march. As soon as they were heard of, Major Vincent Eyre, of old Affghan and recent Arrah celebrity, was sent on with part of his own battery, detachments of the 5th and 64th Foot, and a troop of Irregular Horse, to attack and disperse them. On the Major's approach, the enemy hastily betook themselves to their boats, pursued by the cavalry, upon whom, when they had reëmbarked, they kept up a smart fire. Even when the infantry came up and poured volley after volley into the crowded boats, the rebels still made what defence and return they could, but when the field-pieces opened with grape they threw themselves panic-stricken into the river, to perish almost to a man under the fire of all arms that rained upon them from the bank. The boats were sunk and the guns with them. This was on the 10th of September. On the 15th, the head-quarters of the 5th Fusiliers, and the remainder of the 78th Highlanders, reached Cawnpore, and Sir JAMES, with the rest of the force, being expected on the following day, orders were given by General HAVELOCK to prepare to commence the crossing of the river at 2½ o'clock the next morning. This I know from a private letter from one of the officers of the 78th, and nothing, so far as I am aware, has arrived from Cawnpore direct to lead us to suppose that counter-orders were subsequently issued, and the crossing was delayed. But when the Calcutta steamer for Suez called at Madras three days ago, Lord HARRIS, as the result of the information brought to him by that vessel, telegraphed to the Bombay Government thus—"General HAVELOCK's force crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th; skirmishing was going on"—a message which, I must think, might have been made a little fuller and more explicit. It is possible, though I hope it is not true, that the crossing did not take place till the 19th, or it may be that on that day the operation was completed which was begun three days earlier, for the stream was running like a mill-race, and there were 24-pounders and elephants to be got over. But the word "skirmishing" inadequately, as we may fear, represents the amount of resistance encountered by his troops. Certain it is at least that the enemy were in great strength, and occupied an intrenched position on the opposite bank. A few days before the 15th a small steamer, moored off Cawnpore, was sent out to cruise in the river and reconnoitre. While so engaged she got aground. The enemy at once opened fire upon her, and turned out, as was discernible through the glasses of the officers on the other side, marching down the bank in a regular column, that betrayed their former profession, wearing their belts and pouches, though not the red uniform. The bank on the Cawnpore side being higher than the other their proceedings were easily observed, and a few shots were thrown at them from the 24-pounders, but without producing any effect,—indeed, without reaching across the river. Eventually the steamer got off and returned uninjured. Meanwhile, of the imprisoned garrison of Lucknow we have heard but very little. That little, however, is all encouraging, though vague. They had undermined and blown up a house near the intrenchment, with a number of fanatics who occupied it, and then sallying out had spiked the two 18-pounder guns which the enemy had brought to bear upon them, though without doing much damage. Of the amount of provisions we hear nothing one way or the other. On the whole, I may repeat that we know of nothing tending to destroy, or even materially to affect, the confident hopes, which when I last wrote were so generally entertained, not only on this side of India, but also at Cawnpore and Allahabad, that this long-beleaguered city will be relieved in time to save many valuable lives and the honor of Englishwomen and of the English name.

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamations have been issued by the Nena. The first is dated the 1st of July:

"As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present Government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

Proclamation dated the 1st of July and issued by order of the Nena:

"As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners should be as obedient to the present Government as they had been to the former one; that all the Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan religions have been confirmed; and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the Government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

Order dated the 5th of July to the city Kotwal (Mayor) by the Nena:

"It has come to our notice that some of the city people, having heard the rumors of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad, are deserting their homes and going out into the districts; you are, therefore directed to proclaim in each lane and street of the city that regiments of cavalry and infantry and batteries have been dispatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futtehpore; that the people should therefore remain in their houses without any apprehension and engage their minds in carrying on their work."

Interesting from China.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON—BLOCKADE OF THE CANTON RIVER—YEH'S POLICY SUPPORTED BY THE EMPEROR—EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The dates are Hong Kong Sept. 10, Shanghae Sept. 1.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* left Shanghae for Japan on the 26th of August. The sloop-of-war *Levant* remained at Hong Kong, and the steamer *San Jacinto* at Shanghae.

The American ship *North Wind*, bound from Foo-Chow to London with teas, had put into Hong Kong dismasted.

The blockade of the Canton River was strictly maintained.

According to the Pekin *Gazette*, the policy of YEH, at Canton, had met with the approval of the Imperial Government.

The Russian war steamer *America* had arrived at Shanghae from the Amoor, with a Russian Admiral on board, who, it is said, was on a diplomatic mission

A French steamer and a gunboat had proceeded to the Gulf of Tonquin, in consequence of the ill treatment that some of the missionaries had met with in Cochin China.

The Court-Martial on the officers of the lost steamer *Transit* resulted in the Captain and Master being severely reprimanded.

A letter from Hong Kong to the *Times* says: "A short time since the Foo-Chow authorities agreed to take Mexican dollars at two per cent. discount in payment for duties. They now object to receive them except at market value. The papers of American vessels are given up on proof that Mexican dollars have been tendered in payment of the duties. The British Consul requires that the authorities be satisfied. This difference gives a preference to American vessels."

Lord ELGIN was expected back at Hong Kong by the end of September; and, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "About the same time we look for the advent of the Hon. Mr. REED, from the United States, and Baron GROS from France, when the three diplomatists will probably make a fair start for Pekin. It is said that the Emperor has intimated, by the vermillion pencil, that he knows what is going on, that he will not receive any embassy, and will leave the barbarians to do their best or worst." The same correspondent predicts a war in China on a large scale, and intimates that several Russian officers had arrived at Pekin, under pretext of being *en route* for the Amoor settlement.

At Hong Kong, Sterling Exchange was quoted at 4s. 9½d.@4s. 10d. There had been a fair inquiry for Imports. Tonnage continued abundant. Rice had declined materially.

At Shanghae the arrivals of tea were small, and prices had advanced 2@3 taels ℔ picul. Silk unchanged. Rice dull and lower. Exchange on England 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d. Tonnage abundant. The rate to London was £3 10s. for Tea, and £6@£6 6s. for silk.

At Foo-chow great eagerness had been shown by buyers to obtain teas, and prices had gradually advanced 2c.@6c. Four vessels were on the berth for London, at £4 freight.

The total loss of the American ship *Channing* is reported to have taken place in Ke-lung harbor, Formosa. The vessel was loaded and ready for sea, and was driven on a reef during the typhoon of the 15th and 16th August, and her bottom knocked through. Crew all saved.

The Great Eastern and her Approaching Launch.

From the London Times, Oct. 28.

Each day this monstrous vessel becomes in her rapid progress towards completion a greater and a greater *Eastern* still. For nearly four years she has loomed in dim immensity over the river, like some pre-Adamite leviathan—for nearly four years she has stood an iron enigma, exciting and baffling conjecture as to how she was to be got down to the water, and to be managed when in it. To the majority of Londoners she has been little else than a colossal sailor's folly, as little likely to be moved from the place where she rose as the banks of the Thames itself, in which it was generally believed she was destined to remain—a reproach to mariners, and a beacon of warning to future enterprising companies of all kinds. It will, however, relieve the minds of our readers to know that whatever other fate may be in store for this great undertaking, the vessel is not doomed to remain where she is. The hours of her stay on land are numbered; and on Tuesday next, soon after daybreak, she will be launched into that element on which her appearance will be the forerunner of a new era. Until recently it was impossible to say when the launch really would take place, for, in spite of the labors of 1,100 men, so much was to be done that at one time a further postponement seemed inevitable. Only by the untiring energy of all connected with the works has this delay been prevented, and the novel difficulties in the construction of the launching-ways overcome in the allotted time.

Just now the *Great Eastern* has reached the culminating point of preparations. In the chaos which reigns upon and around the vessel, iron and paint, woodwork and shavings, seem to struggle for the mastery. The gong-like uproar with which the punching, rolling, welding, and riveting of iron goes on, the endless variety of steam and hand saws at work, and the amount of timber sawed or being sawn, leave the visitor perplexed to say in which branch the *Great Eastern* is most progressing. The whole of the hull, from dock to keel, has been repainted, a change which has made a great improvement in her appearance; instead of a red unmanageable looking pile, heavy and awkward to the eye, her beautifully modelled form and tapering bows are now brought forth in all their perfect symmetry. She is painted three colors—red for 20 feet, or up to the light-load water-line; copper color for 15 feet, or heavy load water-line; and the remainder (32 feet) black. The mere painting, slight as the fact may appear when mentioned, involves a labor of no common magnitude, for the painted surface of the *Great Eastern*, inside and outside, is nearly 120,000 square yards, or more than 24 acres! The number of tons of paint it requires is a calculation on which we dare not venture.

As regards the preparations for the launching, two strong and powerfully-built tramways have been constructed, running from under the fore and aft portions of the vessel down to spring-tide low-water mark. Each of these ways is 300 feet long by 120 wide, and the distance between them is also about 120 feet. To guard against the shifting nature of the river mud, the ways are constructed with unusual solidity and strength. The foundation of each is formed upon seven rows of piles, the four outside rows being driven in at three feet intervals, and the inner rows at six feet. These piles are all forced home to the gravel of the river's bed, so that they graduate from 32 feet long under the ship's bottom to 10 feet at low-water mark. To both sides of the pile-heads strong timbers are securely bolted, and the whole area covered with concrete to a thickness of two feet. Above the concrete longitudinal timbers of great strength are secured at intervals of 3½ feet, and run the entire length. Over these again are transverse timbers, three feet apart, bolted down, to keep them fixed under the pressure they will have to bear, and to prevent them floating at high tide. On those, but running straight to the water, railway metals are screwed at intervals of 18 inches. The rails complete the launching ways, which thus form a massive road, stretching from under the ship to low-water mark, at an incline of 1 in 12. Down these ways the vessel will be slowly lowered into the water on the cradles under her, which are constructed of large balks of timber, wedged with a ponderous machine like a battering-ram, so as to perfectly fit the ship's bottom. The timbers are laid principally athwartships, with longitudinal beams fastened to the outer sides, and all are bolted together, and loaded with iron to prevent their floating with the vessel. The bottom of the cradle consists of iron bars, placed at intervals of a foot, and with their edges carefully ground off, so as to offer no resistance to the metals over which they will have to pass. Both launching ways rise slightly in the centre, in order to allow for the depression which is certain to be produced by the passage of such an enormous weight over their surface. Before the launch the metals will be thickly coated with a composition of tallow and black lead, so as to offer no obstruction.

The chief points upon which the energies of Mr. BRUNEL are now concentrated are, first, to overcome the momentum of such a mass down an incline of 1 in 12, and prevent her, when once in motion, from dashing entirely away; secondly, if stopped from any cause upon the ways, to provide sufficient purchase from the water to slowly pull her into motion again. As far as human ingenuity and skill can foresee, the former danger has been provided against, and the apparatus forms the most ponderous system of check tackle ever constructed. To the centre of each cradle is fastened the iron sheave to which the check tackle is attached, weighing five tons. Wrought iron chains of the largest size connect these with two other sheaves, each secured to a drum, which pays out the chain and regulates the whole operation. These drums and the framework on which they rest having to bear the strain of the whole mass in motion, extraordinary precautions have been taken to render them as massive as they could be made by any known combination of wood and iron. The axles are formed of beams of timber and strips of wrought iron bound together, forming a drum 20 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. The discs are solid iron, 16 feet in diameter, and weighing upwards of 20 tons, so that the weight of each drum is more than 60 tons. The axle is set in an iron frame, and round its outer edge passes a band of wrought iron, to work in the manner of a break, which, with the aid of strong iron levers, 20 feet long, brings such a pressure upon the drum as to lessen its revolutions, or entirely stop them, in case the chain is being paid out too fast. Our readers may naturally ask what holds the drums themselves. The frame in which the work is set is a solid piece of timber, formed by driving piles 40 feet in length, and going down to the gravel. The whole is bound together with iron, and strong shores pass from the piles to the bed of piles on which the ways are constructed; so that, whatever the strain, it would be impossible for the setting of the drums to give way unless the river bank gave way with it.

These are the appliances for preventing the monster running down too fast; but a powerful apparatus has been devised to act in a contrary manner, namely: to pull her off the ways in case of her sticking fast on them through any unforeseen *contretemps*. For this purpose four lighters are moored about 100 yards from the shore, fitted with the crabs and sheaves used by Mr. BRUNEL in the recent raising of the viaduct over the Tamar at Saltash. Each crab gives a strain of 60 tons, and this force of 240 tons, if necessary at all, is to be applied amidships. Two lighters will also be moored at the stem and two at the stern, and the chains passing to these from the ship will return on shore, so as to be worked with a double purchase. Stationary engines of 20-horse power will haul in the chains, making the whole force available to pull the vessel off upwards of 600 tons. The process of knocking away the shores which support her will be completed on Saturday, when she will rest only on the two cradles. It is nearly four years since these beams were put to support the sides, since which the iron shell has grown to the dimensions of a city, and pressed its supporters so firmly into the earth that hydraulic jacks, of 60 tons power, had to be employed to withdraw them.

American Horses Beaten at Newmarket.

The London *Times* thus notices the race of the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket, in which *Prioress* and *Babylon* were both beaten:

BETTING AT STARTING—7 to 1 against El Hakim; 9 to 1 against Mademoiselle de Chantilly; 9 to 1 against Tricolor; 10 to 1 against Mœstissima; 100 to 8 against Prioress; 13 to 1 against Odd Trick; 14 to 1 against Artillery; 27 to 1 against Fright; 20 to 1 against Whistling Willie; 30 to 1 against M. Dobler; 33 to 1 against Cyrene; 33 to 1 against Queen Bess; 33 to 1 against Plush colt; 33 to 1 against Bashi Bazouk; 50 to 1 against Kestrel; 66 to 1 against Babylon; 100 to 1 against Saunterer.

By twenty minutes to the appointed time (2 o'clock) the jockeys had weighed out, and the numbers of the competitors were announced in the ring. It was, however, about twenty minutes to 3 before the starter dropped his flag. The delay was caused by the "fractiousness" of Fanny Gray, and the impatience of El Hakim. Fanny repeatedly lashed out with her hind legs, and once hit Tricolor and gave El Hakim a "stunner" on the head; the horse, however, did not seem affected by the kick. After much wheeling and turning of out, the signal was given and an admirable start effected. El Hakim and the Plush colt, who were slightly in advance when the flag fell, were the first off, but on the horses getting into their stride Mlle. de Chantilly and Whistling Willie, the latter perhaps with a slight lead, went to the front, closely followed by Peeping Tom, Queen Bess, Gulliver, Odd Trick, Mœstissima, and Artillery, as nearly as could be determined in the order named, with El Hakim, Plush colt, Cerva, Tricolor, Kestrel, Rosa Bonheur, Saunterer, Fright, M. Dobler, and Bird-in-Hand running, nearly "level," and at the head of a ruck which stretched in a long line across the course. The foremost horses maintained their relative positions to the Duke's Stand, where the shifting colors showed that the "tailing" had commenced. At that point a "crack of a whip" caused Whistling Willie to lay back his ears and stop as if he was shot, leaving Mademoiselle de Chantilly with an undisturbed lead; Artillery, Gilliver, Peeping Tom, Queen Bess, and others who had shown prominently in the race, disappeared, one by one, from the front; Cyrene who had been hidden in the ruck, coming to the front. Saunterer and Cyrene went on in close pursuit of Mademoiselle de Chantilly, who was passed by Odd Trick midway the Duke's Stand and the winning-chair; Mademoiselle, after running second for a few strides, gave way successively to Mœstissima and Saunterer. From the time of Odd Trick's taking the lead, the result was scarcely in doubt. He had been "ridden" at the Duke's Stand, but his jockey soon found that he had his opponents safe, and sending him along, won easily by two lengths, Mœstissima beating Saunterer by a neck only for second place; Cyrene was fourth, about three lengths from the third, and half a length in advance of Mademoiselle Chantilly, who was fifth; Bird-in-the-Hand was sixth, leading the next lot, which was widely scattered; Babylon (who, with his stable companion, Prioress, never showed in the race) was absolutely last.

Items of Paris News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

The number of Americans in Paris two months ago—already small—is now reduced almost to a zero. Many who arrived within the last two or three months, intending to stay the Winter through or longer, returned home immediately; while many of the old permanent residents have been obliged to return as well. This sudden movement of our population homewards is due to the financial crisis at home.

The individual, whom I mentioned in my last as having committed suicide here, I found, by stopping at the Police Office, was named EDMUND DAVENNE. He was a Frenchman who had been naturalized in the United States, who had made a small fortune there, and had returned to France, and had lost his fortune in seeking to augment it at the Paris Bourse.

I spoke last week of the rapidity with which the India mails had been transferred from Paris to London—in eight hours, including a stop of one hour at Folkstone by a misunderstanding. I might have added, that the English Government is permitted to run on the French railway all the way from Marseilles to Paris, and from Paris to Boulogne, a special lightning train at its own expense, with the India mail, and that this train makes sixty and seventy miles an hour. This is genuine post-office enterprise.

MALAKOFF.

Spain and Mexico.

Paris (Oct. 20) Correspondence of London Times.

The Mexican Government has signified its intention to accept the mediation of France and England in the quarrel with Spain, on the condition, however, that M. LAFRAGUA shall be previously received by the Court of Madrid in his official capacity. The negociations will be carried on, I believe, in Paris, and no doubt Lord CLARENDON has quite enough to occupy him at this moment without having this also on his hands. The matter seems now reduced to little more than a question of etiquette, and it is hardly probable that, when such interests are at stake, and when Spain has so much to risk, and Mexico, comparatively speaking, so little, the Cabinet of Madrid will show less prudence than its predecessor, or will be diverted from its purpose by the clamor of a few journals that are known to be under the influence of claimants whose demands on the Mexican Government are very questionable. The facilities for injuring the trade of Mexico are by no means so great as some years ago, and Vera Cruz may now be blockaded without the internal commerce being seriously affected, while the loss to Spain would be immense.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Latest London Money Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

From the Times City Article.

The funds to-day have been exceedingly firm, and have closed at an advance of ¼ ℔ cent., under the influence of the advices from New-York by the *Fulton*, which confirmed the anticipations entertained of the effect of the Bank suspensions. In addition to the investments, the closing of several accounts by operators who had been speculating for a fall, contributed to strengthen the market. According to some estimation, the public, during the present month, owing to Consols being 90, have absorbed stock to an aggregate amounting between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates were generally the same as last post.

The West Indian and Mexican steamer was reported this afternoon with $999,000 in specie.

The *Times'* City article announces in London the suspension of JOHN HALY & Co. in the New-York and Canada trade, and Messrs. J. JAFFRAY & Co., of Great St. Helen's, ship and insurance brokers.

The non-receipt of remittances from America has in each case been the cause of difficulty. The liability of Messrs. HALY are stated at £60,000, and a favorable liquidation is anticipated.

In the city yesterday three suspensions were announced from Liverpool—J. S. DE WOLF, ship owners; GOULD & DAVIES, wine merchants and ship chandlers, and ROBERT MORROW, SON & GARBUTT, timber merchants.

The liabilities of DE WOLF & Co. are, it is feared, considerable.

From the Daily News City Article.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds were remarkable throughout the day. Prices continue to advance steadily, and the market closed at the best point, which represents a rise of about ¾ ℔ cent. It is considered that the banking difficulties recently announced have even tended to increase the habit of the public for English Government Securities. In the discount markets little actual relief is yet discoverable, but the confidence of the public encourages a hope that the period of extreme monetary depression has now been passed. In Lombard-street the demand for money was active, and at the Bank of England the applications were on an unusually extensive scale. In exceptional cases transactions take place a fraction below the Bank minimum, but in the regular market the current rates are rather above than below those of the Bank. Many classes of American Railway securities were again inquired for to-day. A large amount of business was done in the securities of the Illinois Central Company. The shares have improved to 8¾@7¾ discount.

The French Money Market.

The official statement with regard to the French finances has not had any influence on the Bourse. The final quotations of the 3 ℔ cents. last evening were 67f. 10c. money, and 66f. 95c. for the present account, showing no alteration. The money market was without great pressure, and the payments at the end of the month will, it is said, be well met.

It is stated in the *Times* City Article that the bullion in the Bank of France has, during the last few days, been steadily maintained, but the total being only £6,200,000, shows a reduction of £800,000 since the date of the last returns.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30—5 P. M.

There is no improvement to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, and prices generally have still a downward tendency. The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England continues at 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and there is a good demand for MONEY at about that rate. CONSOLS 89⅝ for money, 89⅝@89¾ for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¾d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 78s., South American 65s. 6d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 0⅝d., nominal.

COCOA.—220 bags Guayaquil, from New-York, sold privately at 100s. 75 bags Grenada at auction brought from 88s.@96s. for ordinary to middling red.

In COCHINEAL we have nothing to report.

COFFEE—In more demand at an improvement of 1s. @1s. 6d. on the rates of last week, for all good sorts. The public sales have comprised 645 casks, 169 bbls., 313 bags Plantation Ceylon, which have all been sold at 58s.@59s. for fine ordinary and mixed; 61s.@64s. for fine ordinary to low middling; 64s. 6d.@69s. 6d. for middling to good middling colory. Privately, about 300 casks have been sold; of 459 bags Native Ceylon a small portion of good ordinary sold at 56s.; and a floating cargo of 2,400 bags St. Domingo (Port-au-Prince) at 55s. for the Mediterranean, Continental insurance. For Rio afloat there is no demand.

COTTON dull. Prices irregular, but about 1d. ℔ lb. under the late highest point. Sales for the week, 300 bales. At Liverpool the market is also unsettled; sales for the week, 15,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted 8¼d. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured are nominally unchanged, but there is little demand.

CORN—The market continues quiet, and prices of WHEAT are again 2s.@3s. ℔ quarter lower. Last week's average price of English WHEAT was 55s. 6d. on 103,645 quarters retailed. White American WHEAT 56s.@54s., and Red 46s.@48s. ℔ quarter. American FLOUR 25s.@28s. ℔ bbl. In LEAD nothing doing. Common Pig £23 10s.; Spanish £23.

DRUGS, ETC—Gum Benjamin—80 chests partly sold at £7@£8 for low to good seconds. Castor Oil—744 cases, 113 casks partly sold, the cases at 5½d.@7¼d. for pale straw to fine, casks 3½d.@4d. for straw and reddish. Ipecacuanha—46 serons partly sold at 3s. 6d. Aloes—123 cases Cape mostly sold at 27s.@46s. 6d. for ordinary soft to fine. Plumbago—120 bbls. partly sold at 8s. 6d. for middling. Cardamoms—15 cases Malabar sold at 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d. Gum Olibanum—42 chests sold at 14s.@61s. for ordinary blocky pickings to fair drop. Gum Damar—103 cases partly sold at 50s.@55s. 6d. for sorts. Cutch—100 bags sold at 62s. Gambier—17s. 6d. Turkey Opium—19s., nominal. Saffron—25s.@26s.

HEMP—Russian flat, at auction 100 tons sound clean St. Petersburg bought in at £32; 10 tons sea-damaged sold from £28 6s.@£31 5s. Manila, of 1,800 bales at auction about 400 sold from £28@£32 for common coarse to current quality, and from £43 5s. @£45 for good White, with superior at £60 10s.

In INDIGO nothing doing.

IRON—The market is flat. Rails and Bars nominally £7, f. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 59s.@60s. mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED on the spot dull at 2s. ℔ qr. decline. Calcutta of fair quality sold at 62s., and Bombay at 65s.@65s. 3d. Several cargoes from the Azov arrived off the coast, mostly in second bands, and a forced sale of one of them has been made at 60s. Import for the week, 4774 qrs.

LARD dull. Western, 71s.@72s. in bbls. and tcs.

LINSEED CAKES—In steady demand. New-York in barrels £11@£11 5s., Boston in bags £10 7s. 6d.@£10 10s.

OILS—Fish lower, without activity; we quote Sperm £82@£83, Headmatter £85. Pale Seal £43, Southern £44, Cod £39. Olive, small sales, some fine Sicily brought £59, Malaga £56 10s., Mogadore offered at £52. Linseed pressed for sale at 35s. 6d. In Cocoanut nothing doing, and quotation nominal. Palm flat; fine Lagos 45s.

RICE—The public sales have been unimportant. Privately about 18,000 bags Madras sold at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. for good ordinary Coringa; 5000 bags good Rangoon at 9s. 6d., and 14,000 bags Bengal at 10s.@10s. 9d. for middling, and 11s. 9d. for fine white.

SUGAR—The market has again been much depressed this week, and prices have further declined 1s.@1s. 6d. The sales of West India amount to 185 hhds.; of 215 hhds. 5 tierces Barbadoes offered at public sale, only two lots were sold, at 51s.@51s. 6d. for fine.; 2,587 bags Bengal were all bought in, except a few lots of colory date, which brought 48s.; 1,100 bags Native Madras were mostly sold at 35s. 6d. @36s. 6d. for good brown cane; 761 bags Penang sold at 37s.@39s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 41s.@42s. for low yellow, (13s. 10d. duty;) privately, 600 hhds. West India have changed hands, at low prices. Foreign—849 hhds. Cuba Muscovado chiefly sold at 40s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for low to colory greyish yellow, (13s. 10d. duty,) and 38s.@41s. for low to middling yellow, (12s. 8d. duty;) 385 hhds. 157 bbls. Porto Rico were partly disposed of, at 40s.@41s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 41s. 6d.@48s. for low to colory grayish yellow; 400 boxes clayed Cuba sold at 40s.@47s. for brown to grainy gray, (13s. 10d. duty,) and 36s.@39s. for very inferior to low brown; 2,380 boxes Havana mostly sold at 41s.@45s. 6d. for good brown to ditto gray, (13s. 10d. duty;) 9,000 bags unclayed Manilla withdrawn at 37s. 6d., being considerably above the market value. Privately, about 3,500 boxes Havana have been purchased by refiners, at 40s.@41s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty;) and 42s.@44s. 6d. for good brown to good yellow, (13s. 10d. duty;) and a cargo of 1,300 boxes No. 12, fully insured, sold afloat at 52s. for an outport.

MOLASSES—50 puncheons St. Kitts sold at 16s., and 290 puncheons Antigua at 18s.

SALTPETRE very flat; Bombay, 31¼ lbs. refraction, bought in at 40s.

In SPICES nothing to report.

The TEA market has been very dull, and little or nothing doing, except in common Congou, for which there is rather more inquiry at 1s. 1¼d. ℔ lb.

RUM is dull and lower. Proof Leewards 2s. 4d.

TIN—Prices of English have been further reduced 6s. ℔ cwt.; our quotations now are, Blocks 129s., Bars 130s. In Foreign nothing doing; Banca 126s.@128s., Straights 124s.@126s.

SPELTER flat at £28.

TALLOW—The market continues flat; we quote St. Petersburg Y. C. 56s. for all the year, and 57s. for the Spring.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. American Spirits offered at 38s. in casks.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Prices have been unsettled during the past week, and transactions limited. There has been a disposition to buy State Stocks, but at prices below those asked in this market. United States 6s, 1868, may be had in small quantities at 105. Buyers of Massachusetts 5s Sterling at 97; of Maryland at 88; of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 72@73; of Bonds at 75. Business has been done in Virginia 5s Sterling at 80; the price of 81 is now asked. British Colonial Bonds without variation. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 84@85. New-York Central 7s Bonds 85@87; Shares 66@68. Illinois Central Shares 10@9 dis.; ditto 1st Mort. 7s 72@74; Freeland Bonds 82@84.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31—A. M.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports an exceedingly dull and depressed market, under the influence of monetary difficulties; and any transactions that have taken place, have been forced off at irregular rates, showing a decline in American descriptions of fully ⅛d., and in some cases ¼d. ℔ lb. The week's sales foot up only 14,270 bales, including 1,400 to speculators, and 800 to exporters. The quotations are in many respects nominal, but at the decline submitted to there was, on Friday, decidedly more demand, and holders were not disposed to accept the low rates previously current. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters:

N. Orleans Fair is old	8¾	Middling	8⅜
Mobile Fair	8⅝	Middling	8¼
Uplands Fair	8⅝	Middling	8⅛

Stock on hand 314,000 bales.

At Manchester business has been much depressed, but more confidence is evinced at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report a very dull market at a decline of 4d.@6d. on Wheat; 2s.@3s. (nominally) on Flour; and 6d. on Indian Corn. The quotations of RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. are as follows: Flour, Western Canal, 27s.@28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s.@30s.; Ohio, 30s.@31. Red Wheat, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Mixed and Yellow Corn, 37s.@37s. 6d.; White, 40s.@41s.

PROVISIONS.—Little or nothing doing in Beef or Pork. The former offered at much lower rates. Bacon steady but quiet. Lard very dull and prices nominally 1s. lower. Tallow lower. Butchers' quoted at 57s. 6d.@58s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 41s.@42s. for Pearls, and 42s. 6d.@43s. for Pots. Sugars—rather more doing at last week's decline. Coffee, nothing doing. Tea difficult to sell at 1s. 1d. for common Congous. Rice much depressed; East Indian 1s. lower. Resin quiet at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d.; for common Spirits of Turpentine 37s. 6d. Oils very dull at former rates.

LONDON MARKETS—Messrs. BARING & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet, and Wheat 2s.@3s. lower. Iron flat—Bars and Rails, £7 nominally; Scotch Pig, 59s.@60s. Sugar depressed, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower. Tea very dull. Coffee in more demand, and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher for good sorts. Linseed Oil pressed for sale at 35s. 6d.; Fish Oils dull. Tallow flat—Y. C. 56s. Spirits of Turpentine offered at 38s. Saltpetre very flat.

Havre Market.

During the week ending with the 28th October the sales of Cotton were restricted to 2,500 bales, at gradually declining prices. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at the close at 120f. BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in foreign, for want of supplies. COFFEE quiet and declining. SUGAR lower. PROVISIONS nominal. RICE quiet. No sales of ASHES.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. state that prices have been unsettled during the week, and transactions limited. There has been a disposition to buy State Stocks, but at prices below those asked in the London Market.

Messrs. BELL, Son & Co. report a continued demand, and the market showing every symptom of improvement.

The daily newspaper reports of actual transactions show considerable fluctuation in prices. The latest sales were as follows: Illinois Central Shares, 11c.@10c. discount; Illinois 7 ℔ cent., of '75, 74; Pennsylvania Central, 1st mtge., 84; Erie Bonds, of '62, 40.

Mr. Joel Taylor, an old citizen of Mercer County, N. J., died recently under peculiar circumstances. He accidentally wounded himself in the wrist by a sharp piece of cornstalk running into it. The wound was not considered of consequence, but it commenced bleeding, and caused his death in a short time.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Rodgers for the Murder of Swanston—Verdict of Guilty—An Exciting Scene in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Rec. Judge Russell.

The trial of James Rodgers for the murder of John Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue, on the 17th October last, was continued yesterday.

Stephen McGivney, examined by the District-Attorney—I am 19 years old; I know Rodgers, the prisoner; I was in his company on the night of the homicide; I met him at 6½ o'clock in Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street; he asked me to go and see the firemen's parade; we went, and while going, we met Cunningham; then we turned back again, and did not go; when we got to the corner of Twenty-second-street, we saw a boy standing at a store, eating an apple; Rodgers asked for it; the boy said he had but one apple; Rodgers made a kick at him; at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Tenth-avenue we saw Swanston and his wife; Rodgers poked against Mrs. Swanston; the man turned around and asked him what he did it for; I told the man he did not mean to do it, as he was drunk; I got hold of one of his arms, and the other boy got hold of the other; he said he would not be excused, as I told the man to excuse him, for he wanted to fight; we let go his arms, and he went up to the man; the man and he got scolding; I was about ten feet off; I saw the man "make a crack" at Rodgers, but he did not hit him; Rodgers "made a crack at him" and hit him in the breast: the man then "made a crack" at him and hit him: he "made a crack" and hit the man again; the man put his hand to his breast and halloed, "I am murdered!" Rodgers ran away, and the man ran after him; I and the other boy stood still a minute, and then walked away to the Ninth-avenue; I did not see Rodgers till the Sunday night afterwards at his own house in Twelfth-street, about 8½ o'clock; I did not see him when I went in first, but saw him about an hour afterwards in the bedroom; I did not see him have a knife in his hand on the evening of the murder; it was about 15 minutes from the time when Rodgers first bumped up against the woman till I heard the cry of "Murder;" Rodgers was dressed in a drab coat and red shirt; I do not know the color of his pantaloons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—Rodgers was drunk that night; he staggered a little, but not much; he said here comes a bad woman; I said I guessed not; we were talking loud, and Rodgers was shouting; it was fifteen minutes from the time he first pushed against the woman, till I heard the cry of murder; they were disputing all the time; there were not many blows struck; there was not a minute between each blow; I said to the man, "Excuse him, he is drunk;" he said he would not be excused; the man came after him, and when Rodgers saw him coming he said he wanted to fight; they got a talking first, and then the blows were given; I was not nearer than ten feet to them when they began to fight; I did not see Rodgers have a knife; I had not a knife myself; I did not see Cunningham have a knife; I was not arrested; I gave myself up a few days afterwards; no one has spoken to me about giving my testimony.

William H. Lefferts examined by the District-Attorney—I belong to the detective corps; I went to New-Brunswick, N. J., after Rodgers; I brought him to the City; I asked him if he was willing to come back to the City without a requisition from the Governor; I asked him how he came to commit such a crime, being so young; I asked him this in Middlesex County Jail; he replied that he was drunk; I asked him what the crime was committed with; he said, "With a common pocket-knife;" I asked him where the knife was; he said, on the morning after the affair, one of the boys with him had come to his house and told him the man was dead, and he had better leave the City; he said that on starting to go away he threw away his knife in Twelfth-street; he said he was not in the habit of getting drunk, but that the boys got him to drink that night, and made him drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kellog—I found the prisoner in Middlesex County Jail, N. J.; I understood from the officer there that he came from Woodbridge.

The prosecution here ended their testimony, and Mr. Kellog opened the case to the Jury for the defence. He would not deny that the crime had been committed, but the evidence, he contended, was not sufficient to fasten the crime on Rodgers, any more than either of the other boys.

Catharine Rodgers, examined by Mr. Kellog—I am sister of the prisoner; he has been living in Woodbridge, N. J., with another sister; I live in this City; I do not know when he returned to the City; my sister at Woodbridge is married to Mr. Hubert; my brother has been working with him.

Bridget Rodgers, examined—I am the mother of the prisoner; on the night in question he came home intoxicated; I do not know what time it was; he was not able to help himself; he fell down as he came in; he was not able to take his clothes off; my daughter and myself put him to bed; the next morning he went out for about ten minutes; on Sunday night he went away, and I did not know where he went, and I saw him no more till I saw him in the Tombs; I never saw him drunk but once before; he had been two month's home before this Saturday night; he came from Woodbridge; I never saw him carry a knife other than a small pocket knife; he was quiet and peaceable as any boy could be; he was out of work most of the time.

There was no cross-examination of this witness.

Bridget Rodgers, examined—I am the sister of the prisoner; I do not remember when he came from Woodbridge; I was home two weeks before the night of the homicide; I remember his coming home that night; he was very drunk; he could not help himself; we had to put him to bed; he went away on Sunday night; I did not know where he went; he had a small pocket-knife; the knife you show me does not look like it; I never saw him drunk before; McGivney was in the habit of coming to the house.

Mary Brannigan examined: I do not know James Rodgers; I know David Cunningham; I saw him in Court yesterday and to-day; I do not know McGivney; I saw Cunningham on the night of the murder at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, about ten o'clock; he had several companions with him; I went out with my husband; Cunningham stopped him and would not let him go further; I asked my husband to come home, and three fellows came after him; when we got down to Twenty-fifth-street Cunningham caught hold of my husband and put his hand in his pocket; I told my husband of it, and he came over and struck me on the face, so that my face was sore for ten days; Cunningham then put his hand in his pocket and took out either a knife or a revolver; I think it was a knife; it shone like the blade of a knife; I called "Watch, murder," and they all three ran away; he is a bad character; he has been a loafer for years; I have never known any good of him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall.—I have seen a revolver; there is a great deal of difference between a revolver and a knife; I think it was a knife Cunningham had.

John Brannigan examined.—I know Cunningham; I saw him on the night of the murder; I live in Twenty-third-street, Tenth-avenue; I went up, that night, to Twenty-sixth-street; I saw Cunningham that night with others; Cunningham insulted me, and when my wife came up I came along with her, and Cunningham and two more fellows came after us; Cunningham put his hand in my pocket, and another hand in my pocket; my wife halloed "Watch," and he nearly knocked her down; the others said it was a shame for him to strike a woman; I have known Cunningham for a long time.

To the District-Attorney.—I do not know who the other two were that were with Cunningham; he was never saucy to me before that night; I have known him four years, and we never had any trouble before.

Police Officer Toomey examined.—I know Rodgers, Cunningham and McGivney by sight for about three months; they are boys that are playing about corners at night in Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue; a man who keeps a grocery store in Sixteenth-street has complained to me of Cunningham.

The Court took a recess of half an hour. On its reassembling Mr. Andrews summed up the case for the defence, contending that the crime had not been proved against the prisoner; homicide might as well have been committed by either of the other boys, by Cunningham, who was proved to have had a knife in his possession; and if Rodgers did deal the fatal blow, the death of his victim was not premeditated. He was mad with liquor, and did not know what he was doing. At most the jury, if they found him guilty at all, he could only be guilty of manslaughter.

The District Attorney replied for the people. He reviewed the testimony, and showed very clearly that the jury could come to but one decision—that the deed was committed by the prisoner—that it was a reckless act—that he was indifferent to the consequences of his act—that he meant that the blow should be fatal. The present was not a time to be lenient in such cases, when human life was held so cheap in our city, that no man left his home at night, without leaving a family or friends behind, trembling for his safety.

The Judge's charge was strong against the prisoner. The Jury were absent three-quarters of an hour and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

The prisoner did not seem much discomposed, but his younger sister and mother went almost into convulsions. His sister threw her arms around his neck and kissed him repeatedly. His mother shrieked. His elder sister stood by and sobbed loudly. The scene was too solemn for the officers to interfere. He was at length withdrawn from the Court-room. The sentence, which will be capital, will be given on the last day of the term. Rodgers is only 17 years of age, and his only hope of life is in Executive clemency.

An Interesting Decision to Stock Jobbers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Augustus Edwards vs. *Jacob Little.*—This action was brought to recover back $2,500, received by the defendant Little, in violation of the laws against gaming. The complainant sets forth that Edwards, the plaintiff, advanced and delivered to Little $2,500, for which Little gave five separate receipts, each in these words:

NEW-YORK, November 15, 1856.

Received from Augustus Edwards five hundred dollars, for which he has the privilege of delivering to me at any time this year one thousand shares of Reading Railroad stock, at eighty per cent., any day before one o'clock P. M., with one days' notice. No interest.

JACOB LITTLE.

The plaintiff further alleged that when the money was paid, and the receipt given, the plaintiff had no stock of the Reading Railroad Company, nor was he authorized by any person to sell any of that stock. That Little knew this, and that the $2,500 was not advanced in part consummation of an actual or contemplated sale of the stock, but solely that Edwards might have the privilege of demanding and receiving from Little, at any time within the year, in case that stock should fall below the value of eighty per cent., the difference in money between the value of two thousand shares at eighty per cent., and the actual value of that number of shares at the time of demand, to be ascertained by sales made at the Board of Brokers; that it was not the intention of either of the parties that any stock was to be bought or sold, but that if Little paid to the plaintiff the difference between the market value of two thousand shares of that stock and the price or value of the stock as fixed in the receipt when requested during the year, that that should be deemed a performance and discharge of the contract. The defendant, Little, demurred, alleging that the facts set up gave the plaintiff no cause of action, and the plaintiff took issue upon the demurrer.

DALY, J.—I think there can be no doubt that the transaction as detailed in the complaint shows that the agreement between the parties was in the nature of a wager, which was illegal and void by the statute against betting and gaming. (1 Rev. Stat., 662.)

Twenty-five hundred dollars was received by the defendant from the plaintiff, for which, according to the receipt or writing given by the defendant, the plaintiff was to have the privilege of delivering to the defendant two thousand shares of Reading Railroad stock, at eighty per cent., at any time within one year thereafter. When this agreement was made the plaintiff was not the owner of two thousand shares of Reading Railroad stock, nor was he authorized by any person to sell or dispose of that number of shares, so that if he had agreed to sell that amount, the contract would have been illegal by the stock-jobbing act. 1 Rev. Stat., 710. This was known to the defendant, and it was distinctly understood between them that the plaintiff was not to sell and deliver, nor was the defendant to buy and receive, two thousand shares of that stock, but the $2,500 was advanced solely that the plaintiff might have the privilege, if the stock should fall below 80 per cent., of demanding of the defendant at any time within the year, the difference between the value of the stock at 80 per cent. and its actual value at the time of demand, to be ascertained by the sales made at the Board of Brokers.

The statute declares that any wager, bet or stake made to depend upon any unknown or contingent event, shall be void, and that this was a wager is, I think, very clear. There was no intention to buy or sell two thousand shares, but the two thousand shares was merely used as data, by which to determine the amount which either party might respectively win or lose. Such a transaction is very different from the ordinary commercial contract for the sale of something deliverable at a future time. A contract for the sale of goods deliverable at a future day, though the seller has not the goods when he makes the contract, or any certainty of obtaining them, would be good. Hibble, White, *vs.* Morin. 5 Mees. & Wells, 462; Stanton *vs.* Small, 3 Sandf., 230; but it would not be, if it was the real intention of the parties that the goods were not to be delivered at all; but that at the time ostensibly named for the delivery one party was to pay to the other, the difference between the then market value of the goods and the price named in the contract. Such a transaction has been held to be a mere wager upon the future market value of the goods, illegal and void by the statute against betting and gaming. Cassard *vs.* Hinman, 14 How. Pr. R. 84. The transaction here is of the same nature and kind. The plaintiff staked twenty-five hundred dollars upon the chance of a fall in the stock greater than the difference between the value of two thousand shares, as the value was then estimated, and the twenty-five hundred dollars that he staked, and unless during the year the stock fell below 80 per cent. he lost his twenty-five hundred dollars. The defendant on his part agreed, in the event of a fall, to be bound for any difference between the value of two thousand shares at eighty per cent., and the lowest value to which the stock might fall in the market during the year. If the stock maintained its value of eighty per cent., the defendant gained the twenty-five hundred dollars. If it fell, he still gained until the difference arising from the fall amounted to twenty-five hundred dollars, and if it fell below that, then he lost to the extent of its further depreciation.

If this was not a wager then it would be difficult to say what it is. It has been held that a policy of insurance, when the assured has no interest at the time the contract is made, is a mere wager. Howard *vs.* The Albany Insurance Company, 3 Denio, 301. It is a wager because one party has nothing to insure, but risks the premium upon the chance, in a certain contingency, of gaining a greater sum, and the insurer risks the sum insured upon the chance of securing the premium in the event of the contingency not occurring. One party in effect bets to the amount of the premium that it will occur and the other, to the amount insured, that it will not. Such a policy lacks the essential element in a contract of insurance, which is not that the assured may gain, but that he may be indemnified against actual loss, and if he have no pecuniary interest in the peril insured against, except such as is created by the policy itself, then the contract becomes a mere wager entered into for the sole object of winning a sum of money if a certain event happens. The plaintiff's contract here was essentially the same. He did not enter into it for the purpose of selling any stock but for the sole object of winning a sum of money, if this particular stock, at any time during the year, shall fall below a certain value. Both parties had the same object—to gain money by entering into a compact which the law declares to be illegal and void. At the common law neither party could recover back any money, paid or partly paid in pursuance of an illegal contract, knowingly entered into by each, but by the express provision of our statute, any property, money or thing in action paid, delivered or deposited upon the event of any bet or wager prohibited by the statute may be so recovered. This action can therefore be maintained and the demurrer must be overuled.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and drooping. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 18¾@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is very scantily supplied and is quiet, holders claiming former rates.

FISH—Continue inactive and depressed, as previously represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts less attention, and is somewhat cheaper. Sales 8,500 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85@$5 00
Extra State	5 10@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is heavy and lower. Sales 970 bbls. superfine to extra at $5@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour appears less active at reduced rates. The transactions include 2,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$4 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.; $5 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and is a shade cheaper. Sales, 25,000 bushels—including fair white Canadian, at $1 30; choice white Western, at $1 50; poor to good red do., 96c.@$1 16; prime white Southern, $1 50; mixed do., $1 35; fair to prime red do., $1 21@$1 31; and damaged do., 95c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and less realizable. Sales, 29,000 bushels, at 78c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel, delivered. Sales were also made of small lots of Northern Rye at 75c.@76c., and 5,400 bushels ordinary to choice State Barley at 75c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is worth from $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 24 hours, 5,321 bbls. Flour, 25,767 bushels Wheat, and 9,650 bushels Corn.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 50c.@65c. cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, at old rates; 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet at previous nominal quotations. Sales by auction 736 bundles Russian Sheet Iron, damaged, at 5⅝c., cash, ℔ lb.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in good demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@27½c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is languid at $19 75 for Mess; $18 25 for Thin Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess, and $16 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 535 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@13c., and some kegs at 13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand, and is steady. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9c. for common to choice.

RICE—Is in fair demand and is steady, at $2 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices are sustained. Sales, 870 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly the former, at from 5¾c.@7½c., with 560 boxes Havana, mainly at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

SEED—1,000 bushels American rough flax were sold in Cincinnati last week at 80c. ℔ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs prime at old prices.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales since Tuesday last, 52 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@13c.; 21 cases seed leaf at 18c.@33c.; and 29 bales Havana on private terms. Several lots of Spanish Tobacco have been shipped for Europe on owners' account.

Richmond Tobacco Receipts from July 1 to Nov. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Crude Leaf, hhds	17,845	9,595
Crude Stems, hhds	1,464	1,562
Manufactured, pkgs	58,918	54,823

WHISKY—Sales 1,200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22½c.@23c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bush.; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 24s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PITTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

The Times for Europe.

The steamship *Arago* leaves port to-day at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Havre. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 10½ o'clock. The NEW-YORK TIMES, embracing all the news since the departure of the last steamer, will be ready for delivery, in wrappers for mailing, at the desk this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, with London and Liverpool advices to the 31st ult., one week later, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Contrary to general expectation, the news of a Bank suspension in the United States has created no uneasiness on the other side. It is felt and understood there that the course adopted by our Banks, under pressure of public opinion, was the only one suited to the emergency. The statement of the London *Times* that "the suspension in New-York and Boston was the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for," has been taken up and reechoed by other journals throughout Great Britain. This reassuring tone seems to have been produced mainly by the supposition that the drain of gold for the United States would cease, yet the *Arabia* herself has brought out nearly a million of dollars in specie on freight. The revulsion, however, has caused some disasters on the other side, though considerably less than was anticipated. Among the failures reported, are the Borough Bank of Liverpool and several large Houses in the American trade. There were reports against the solidity of the Western Bank of Scotland—an institution with its head office at Glasgow and a hundred branches scattered over the country—but they are proved to have been unfounded, if not malicious. We abandon a large portion of our space this morning to such extracts from foreign journals as give the most correct idea of the effect of our Bank suspension upon the money markets of Europe.

The most important news received from India since the outbreak of the mutiny, is brought by the *Arabia*. Delhi has fallen. On the morning of Sept. 14 the assault was commenced, and an entrance was effected to the north of the City. The next day fire was opened on the magazine, and on the 16th that position was stormed. Here the official dispatches end, but reliable private letters state that, after three days more fighting, the British troops were in full possession of Delhi. It is supposed that the King of Delhi and his two sons escaped in the disguise of women's attire. No quarter was shown to the Sepoys, but the women and children were spared. From Cawnpore we learn that General HAVELOCK, having been joined by the reinforcements under General OUTRAM, left that place Sept. 19, for the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. It was confident that the latter could hold out, until the relief reached them. Certain proclamations by NENA SAHIB, which we publish elsewhere, give a better idea of the fiendish purposes of the man, than anything that has been yet brought to light.

There is no political news of importance by this arrival. Among the *Arabia's* passengers is Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, who will first visit Washington before he departs on his mission to Central America. It is stated that the launch of the *Great Eastern* would be commenced on the night of Monday the 2d of November, and if not then, it would have to be postponed until the 3d of December, when the tide would again answer.

The Stock Market had a further considerable rise yesterday, on the news by the *Arabia*. The financial accounts from England, particularly about American stocks and the effect upon three or four of the railways which had to stop payment here early in October, more than met the expectations or hopes of the *Bulls*, who had the support, in moving up the market, of a number of orders from the other side. The Money Market was quiet, while the receipt of $1,150,000 in Gold by the English steamer contributed to the ease in supply. The price of Gold continues at 100⅜@100⅝.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were depressed by the unfavorable news per *Arabia*. Breadstuffs attracted less attention, closing at somewhat lower prices. Provisions and Groceries—a moderate inquiry prevailed at uniform rates. Cotton was very scarce and quiet. Freights appeared dull and heavy.

The Secretary of State, yesterday, received a letter from Judge ECKLES, Chief Justice of Utah, who is on his way to the Territory, stating that he had received intelligence confirmatory of the report that the Mormons had attacked the Government trains and destroyed a large number of wagons.

Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY publishes a card this morning, concerning his nomination to the Mayoralty. With an expression of his surprise at the compliment, he confesses his inability to discover much difference in parties as connected with the deplorable administration of our local affairs, and consents, *if the people demand it*, to yield his objections and allow the use of his name in any way that may be deemed conducive to their harmony and unity of action, in attempting to restore the City Government to its legitimate purposes.

The Democratic General Committee last evening passed, among other resolutions, one disavowing all doctrines, no matter whether promulgated *by those upon whom they have heretofore bestowed their confidence*, or who may now seek Democratic suffrages calculated to sow dissensions among the rich and the poor—unqualifiedly condemning all efforts to advance the interests of candidates for office by arraying one portion of the population against another.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen TUCKER, HARRIS and BANTA, to confer with the Board of Governors and the officers of charitable associations, in relation to the condition of the poor, met in the Aldermen's Chamber yesterday afternoon, but as neither the Governors of the Almshouse nor the officers of any of the charitable associations were present to confer with them, after waiting until 4 o'clock they adjourned *sine die*. Had there been a union of efforts of the Governors of the Almshouse and the officers of the various charitable associations, with the Aldermanic Committee, those interested in the success of the object are confident much good would have resulted. The intention was to have adopted some uniform plan of extending relief, and to have named a list of responsible men to report deserving cases during the Winter. But, as they have not united, it is probable that each will follow his own bent in the work of benevolence.

The joint Post-Office Committee of the Common Council yesterday appointed Aldermen FULLMER and BANTA, and Councilmen JONES, BOOLE and OTTARSON, to visit Washington, and, if possible, induce the Postmaster-General to select the southern end of the Park as a site for the new Post-Office.

There were very few of the unemployed at Tompkin's-square yesterday. Madame RUNKE and others made speeches to them. The lady's exit from the Square was opposed by some loafers from whom she was finally rescued by the Police. The Square was full of rowdies all day long.

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* has met wtth her first disaster at sea by the loss of some of her spars and sails on her voyage from Chincha Islands, bound to Liverpool. She was subjected to a series of heavy gales in doubling Cape Horn, and being deeply loaded (with 4,000 tons of guano) had her light spars and some sails blown away in this situation. Captain LIMEBURNER concluded to stop at Stanley (Falkland Islands) to recruit. On the [illegible] of September the schooner *Nancy* arrived at [illegible] to obtain the necessary supplies, including provisions, and would return immediately, when the *Great Republic* would proceed on her voyage. There is no mention of her having sprung a leak or sustained any serious damage.

The steamship *Adriatic* started yesterday morning, upon a trial trip, to test her machinery, and will, probably, be absent until Monday. If everything works well, she is expected to sail for Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st.

The work of stopping the side and stern-ports of the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, sunk at Pier No. 36, East River, was not completed yesterday; six steam pumps will probably be put to work on board of her to-day.

The steamer *New-World* caught fire, opposite Hudson, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were extinguished with a damage to the vessel—covered by insurance—of about $200.

The Hamburg bark *Elise*, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, whence she sailed on the 5th of October, with 404 passengers, lost 25 on the passage from cholera. The *Guttenberg* which arrived Thursday, lost 31.

Officer JACKSON, of the First Ward, yesterday arrested MARTIN DIVINE, who was with the gang that murdered Mrs. SPITZLEIN at No. 32 Greenwich-street last week. DIVINE says that after Mrs. SPITZLEIN was murdered he went from the place in company with "Sailor DAN," and that they slept in an old canal boat that night. On the morning he and Sailor DAN parted, and he had not seen him since, but believed he had gone to sea. DIVINE is only 15 years old. He was taken to the Tombs and committed as a witness.

The trial of JAMES RODGERS, for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON, was concluded yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The Jury were absent about three-quarters of an hour, and returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. Although the prisoner was a mere youth—only 17 years of age—the verdict gave general satisfaction. Rowdyism is so triumphant in the City, and human life is held so cheap, that a prompt verdict, by an intelligent Jury, is worthy of all praise.

Yesterday the Judges of the Supreme Court held a private meeting for assigning the sittings of the Justices for the year 1858. The result has not yet been made public. In the Croton Reservoir case, Judge ROOSEVELT denied the motion to vacate the stay of proceedings.

The Parish Will case was on before the Surrogate again yesterday. Mr. EVARTS, having concluded his defence of the will, Mr. O'CONOR occupied the day in an argument against its validity.

The case of WM. H. MERSHON against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the City Court for several days, was brought to a close yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of $4,000 damages. The plaintiff was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Greenpoint and Franklin avenues, by reason, as alleged, of the carelessness in which the covering to the sluice way across the street was laid by the Railroad Company. He was so severely injured as to be confined to his house for several months. At the time of the accident his wagon was broken and the horse ran into the East River and was drowned. There are several other suits of a similar nature to be brought against the Company.

THOMAS GREAVES, of Brooklyn, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500, to keep the peace for one year, before Justice CORNELL, on complaint of Dr. CHAUNCEY L. COOK. GREAVES attacked Dr. COOK in the street and threatened to have his heart's blood, for some real or imaginary wrong.

Dr. JOSEPH T. CURTIS, a distinguished Homeopathist physician of this City, committed suicide yesterday. His extreme devotion to the construction of a new sewing machine produced mental derangement, which, however, was scarcely apparent to his most intimate friends until a day or two preceding his death.

The Board of County Commissioners yesterday examined, and passed as correct, the returns from the Fifth, Eighth, and Seventeenth Wards.

Our Panic in England.

The commercial advices by the *Arabia*, yesterday, made some of our worthy fellow-citizens feel a little foolish. We had been waiting, with breathless anxiety, for the explosion of the bomb-shell we had sent over something like a month ago. We expected to hear very dreadful accounts of the damage it had done, the consternation it had created, and the fearful measures of retaliation to which it might incite the English people. The Bank of England was certainly to suspend;—scores of houses connected with the American trade were to disappear from the commercial world;—and it was even feared that the indignant sons of John Bull might rush over in swarms, personally or by proxy, and demand payment of the money they had loaned us on our Railway Bonds. All this was to take place as soon as the news of our Bank suspension should reach the English shore. That event took place in due time;—but the direful results have not followed. In fact, John Bull does not seem in the least excited by this awful incident. The Bank of England did not suspend, Consols did not decline, and the imperturbable Britishers coolly proceeded to buy up our Railroad Stocks and Bonds, at the ridiculously low figure to which our ridiculous panic had reduced them!

This may be a little annoying to our overweening vanity. It shows we are neither so important nor so wise as we had fancied ourselves. But it also shows that there is more intelligence, and a more solid order of men in the London Stock Exchange than in our own. They are less excitable, act with greater deliberation, and have more sagacity, and possibly more principle, than the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street. On the receipt of the news of the suspension of specie payments by our banks, Consols fell one-fourth per cent., but recovered even that trifling decline during the day. With us it is no unusual circumstance for stocks to rise and fall 8 or 10 per cent. in the course of a morning. They run up and run down without any apparent cause; and even in the most quiet and non-speculative times permanent stocks fluctuate from one to two per cent. in the absence of all excitement. Our stock speculators are more like gamblers than the clear-headed and sagacious men who are generally imagined to be the leaders in commercial transactions. Adventurers, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose, can contrive to create a panic or inflate prices at their pleasure; utterly reckless operators, who stake everything upon a single "operation," can often succeed in causing a serious depreciation in the prices of perfectly sound securities, and those who invest their money in stocks are often most seriously damaged by the tricks and wild operations of irresponsible gamblers who go into Wall-street with the same determination that they rush to a faro table, to lose all they possess or to "break the bank."

Beyond all question, our last panic was in a great degree the result of the recklessness of such financial operators as these, who could have had no such dangerous power in a community which had an intelligent reliance on the soundness and permanence of its own resources. The British holders of our securities, who first purchased them from a conviction of their permanent value, saw nothing in the recent flurry in our financial affairs to alarm them, and therefore they held on to them. They knew that the country was not going to ruin, that nothing had occurred to diminish the productiveness of our soil, or to cause a decrease in the business of our railroads, and were under no apprehensions of a general suspension of the great industrial enterprises which have so long prospered in the United States. British capitalists, it is quite certain, have a greater degree of confidence in the stability and productiveness of our industrial undertakings than have been entertained by our own mercurial and excitable people, who pass in the course of twenty-four hours from the utmost heights of confidence and hilarious hopes down to the dismal depths of dismay and despair. A glance at the prices of the stock list for the past six months, or even of the past six days, will show what an excitable and mercurial class the men who operate in stocks and bonds are, and what a very small amount of reason or cool calculation enters into their speculations.

The Fall of Delhi.

On the 4th of September the siege-train of General WILSON reached his camp before Delhi; on the 8th the ponderous batteries opened their fire, and on the 13th the British troops were summoned to the assault of the breeched and crumbling walls of the City of the Moguls, in a "general order" as commendable for the manly humanity of its temper as for the high-spirited determination of its tone. The attacking columns were ordered to show no quarter to the mutineers, but to spare all the women and children who should fall in their way and they were bidden to remember in the hour of battle, the fearful villainies committed upon their helpless countrymen and countrywomen.

The assault was everywhere successful excepting at one of the Western suburbs, where the auxiliaries from Cashmere gave way, in spite of the steady gallantry of the Nepaulese Ghoorkas;—but this partial disaster was soon repaired, and with a loss of some five hundred men the British army made themselves masters of the whole line of defences. The number slain on the side of the Sepoys could not of course be ascertained the same day.

On the 16th only a desultory fire was kept up by the Sepoys from the tops of the houses within the city, and the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on good authority, under date of Oct. 3, reports that Delhi was entirely in the hands of Gen. WILSON on the 20th September. Large bodies of the mutineers were seen on the day of the storming retreating from the city in the direction, already indicated by us as that which they were likely to take, of the Rajpootane and SCINDIA's country. But there a new danger awaits them—for on the 25th SCINDIA was at Gwalior with all his guns in position, and with a force of about 20,000 men holding in check the mutineers of his own contingent. His fidelity to the British cause was not likely to cool under the news of Gen. WILSON's victory, and his attitude will doubtless decide that of the lesser chieftains of Central India.

The news of the fall of Delhi is not accompanied by any final tidings of the fate of Lucknow; but as we hear from thence only of another successful sortie made by the besieged, and of another victory won by General HAVELOCK in crossing the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 18th September, there is no reason to anticipate any other than a favorable account of that long-beleaguered garrison by the next mail from India. NENA SAHIB was still publishing proclamations and "sending to hell" therein, "all the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people;" but the tenor of the whole of the intelligence brought by the *Arabia* is confirmatory of the general confidence felt and loudly expressed throughout India, as well as in England, that the tide has been stayed, and that the work which England has now to do is the suppression of a disorganized mutiny and not the defeat of a great rebellion.

At this juncture of affairs, it is natural that the question of the Indian Government should come prominently forward; and the Sepoys beaten out of Delhi may almost console themselves with the thought, that they have thereby beaten the East India Company out of Calcutta. For a cry of indignation goes up from almost all the English journals against the past incompetency, and the present imbecility of the Company's Government. Lord CANNING is loudly charged with the faults which, for some time past, have been hinted and hesitated against him by the British Press, with inaccessible obstinacy, in the formation of his opinions, and with vacillating pliancy in the execution of his projects, twin defects which, however strongly they may be contrasted, are yet almost always to be found in conjunction. It is even reported that he had inflicted upon General NEILL, at Cawnpore, that curse of a "Commissioner" which so often paralyzed the Prince of Orange in the field. A Mr. P. GRANT, it was said, had been sent up from Calcutta with authority to modify the decrees of the Generals, and to mitigate the rigors of martial law with the mildness of the civic code. If this story shall be confirmed, it is clear that the "clemency of CANNING" will turn out to be a cruelty to himself, and that he will immediately be recalled. This step would involve no particular consequences.

But quite other would be the case with any hasty changes in the administrative system of the Indian Empire. Objectionable as the policy and the management of the East India Company have always been, it is by no means certain that the condition of India would be bettered by a transference of all authority there into the hands of Parliament. Practically we think that Parliament would prove to be nothing more than a Court of Directors, without the wholesome restraint which their own interest now imposes upon the functionaries of Leadenhall-street, and a Board of Control unenlightened by an immediate connection with Indian affairs and with men experienced in conducting them. Haste in the remoulding of established institutions is not, however, a characteristic of English legislation, and the tentative nature of English progress in all times and in all matters is the best guaranty which the world can have that India will be brought through her present difficulties and launched upon a new career, without any very serious or prolonged perturbation of her relations with the general commerce. The change which is most earnestly to be desired in the colonial management of British India involves, indeed, a pretty thorough revisal of the Company's system, but the way for it has been steadily paving ever since 1833.

The Company have always tried to treat the Anglo-Indian Empire as if it were a factory-yard. Monopoly has been their idol, and it is to their foolish worship of that idol, and to the ignorant or thoughtless acquiescence of English statesmen in that worship, that India largely owes her isolation from the advance of the rest of the British dominions. English capital has never been invited to employment in India. It has indeed positively been repelled until within the past decade, while English immigration, excepting under the auspices of the Company, has been the terror and the horror of Leadenhall-street. For three-quarters of a century after the victory of Plassy it was a "high crime and misdemeanor" for any English subject to be found in India without the license of the Company! Nor up to the present hour have the conditions of settlement in India been made inviting to the British emigrant. India, in a word, has been a "residence" and not a "home" to the Anglo-Indian population. According to the most recent returns the number of British born subjects in India not in the public service, amounted to exactly 10,006; and this number had not been increased *during twenty years*. An instructive contrast is drawn by the London *Examiner* between the state of things on the Peninsula, and the condition of the Crown colony of Ceylon, from which it would seem to result very clearly that if it be inconvenient and undesirable to abrogate at this time the absolute forms of the Indian Government, a positive revolution in the spirit of that Government must yet be insisted on. And in the interest of such a revolution the present commercial charter of the Supreme Indian authority may possibly give way to an imperial style. Be it effected in whatever way, a complete recasting of the relations between the British in India and the native populations cannot fail to result from the disastrous convulsions of which we believe the climax to have been already passed; and that recasting we are confident will be made in the interest and to the advantage of both races and of mankind.

The Mayoralty.

From the Journal of Commerce.

> The present position of parties and platforms in this City with reference to the approaching election of Mayor, is perplexing to many who have the best interests of the City at heart. But when reduced to its most simple elements, the question seems easy of solution; for in reality *the chief point at issue is the continuance of the "Albany usurpation."* Against this, it is the universal desire that there shall be an emphatic and overpowering expression. The City has been subjected to the most unwarrantable and degrading tyranny, the memory of which cannot easily be effaced. The very recital of the numerous acts referred to, causes the cheek to burn with shame.

We cannot at all concur with the *Journal* in this view of the coming election. The subject to which it refers as the "chief point" of the contest, is not in issue at all. The legislation concerning this City which is deemed so obnoxious, was the work of the *State* Government,—and must be repealed or modified by the State authorities, if it be repealed or modified at all. The time for voting upon *that* question was at the November State Election, when Senators and Members of the Assembly were chosen with special reference to action upon it. The *Journal* has already informed the public that this issue has been decided,—that every Senator and Assemblyman in the Metropolitan Police District is opposed to the new law, and that there is a popular majority of over 35,000 against it. Why is it necessary to fight this battle over again?

The truth is, the coming election has nothing whatever to do with that or any other matter of State legislation. It concerns solely and exclusively the choice of a City Government—the election of a Mayor and Common Council,—and should be decided without the slightest reference to general politics or State affairs. We trust, indeed, that the man who may be nominated in opposition to Mayor WOOD, may be a Democrat, quite as decidedly, though more disinterestedly, opposed to the obnoxious features of the Albany Legislation than he is. The Mayor is an Executive officer. It is no part of his duty to *make* law, still less to organize a rebellion against it. We need a man who will faithfully and vigorously enforce the laws which he finds upon the statute book, leaving to the proper authorities the duty and responsibility of amending them.

The Murder of Swanston.

We publish, on another page of this morning's issue, the conclusion of the trial of JAMES RODGERS, a youth of seventeen, for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON. The prisoner has been convicted on the fullest, clearest, and most reliable evidence. Among the brutal murders and assaults that have disgraced the City, this one, conceived and executed in the spirit of wanton rowdyism, exceeds all others in unmitigated brutality. We trust that the consequences of this spirit of rowdyism—utterly fatal in the present instance to one who has not yet entered the threshold of manhood—may be a warning to other youths of similar instincts, to pause in their career before it is too late.

On the evening of the 17th of October last, the deceased, JOHN SWANSTON and his wife, on their return from market, walked down Twenty-first-street towards Tenth-avenue. Having turned into the avenue, they encountered there three young men, one of whom pushed against the lady after the manner of the New-York rowdies—such as most of our citizens, male and female, have, at some time or another, experienced. Words passed, which are not material except to establish the design of RODGERS to insult Mr. and Mrs. SWANSTON, who had not offered, by word or action, the slightest provocation. But, with mere words, RODGERS was not satisfied. He held a knife in his hand, and he was bent on committing murder. His companions, younger than himself, tried to prevent violence, but their efforts were vain. RODGERS turned upon Mr. SWANSTON and, with one blow, perpetrated the crime for which he was convicted yesterday. Mr. SWANSTON, with a cry of, "Oh, I'm murdered," ran a few paces, fell, and almost instantly died. The assassin and his comrades fled, and the former has been completely identified in the prisoner RODGERS. This is about the whole case.

It has been shown, on the defence, that when RODGERS committed the deed he was drunk; but intoxication is an aggravation, not an apology for crime. The youth of the prisoner may also be urged as a ground for Executive clemency; but though a youth in years, RODGERS appears to have been old in sin. This is the view taken by the Jury, and they have not given the prisoner even the benefit of a recommendation to mercy. It is indeed a case where any mercy would conflict seriously with the ends of public justice. At the early age of seventeen, we see RODGERS as finished a scoundrel as any man of double his years could be. Not one palliating circumstance is offered in excuse of the outrage perpetrated. The case, from every point of view, appears to be one in which the law should be allowed to take its course. Public security demands that rigid justice should be dealt out to that very class of youths of which RODGERS is the type; and if it is earnestly intended to cleanse the Metropolis from the stain of crime with which it is disgraced, it is necessary that the work should be commenced at once.

The Mayoralty Meeting.

The meeting of citizens opposed to the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD is advertised in the City papers, and in large posters, for this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in front of the Merchants' Exchange. The call of the meeting is indorsed by a thousand signatures of citizens, who append their residences, and who will be able thereby to have communication from the committees which may hereafter engineer the opposition. The roll is very formidable as it was exhibited in the TIMES office, and contains excellent names in all classes of business, and in the ranks of all political parties. If a strong committee of conference, commanding public confidence, is appointed, and all the other committees meet on Monday, so as to announce the candidate Tuesday morning, the object of the meeting will be gained.

There are of these Conference Committees, now in existence, an American Committee, of which J. N. REYNOLDS is Chairman; a Republican, of which JOHN A. KENNEDY is Chairman; an Old Whig Committee, of which JOHN P. DODGE is Chairman; and an Independent Democratic Committee, whose chairman will make himself known at the proper time.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—If our Washington Correspondent is correctly informed, A. BELMONT, Esq., is to be appointed American Minister at Madrid, mainly for the purpose of prosecuting the negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. President BUCHANAN seems determined to push this project which he has so much at heart. Just now, however, he will have no earnest and energetic public opinion to back him. The people have for the present ceased to care anything about it. What may happen within a year or two, to affect their sentiments upon the subject, it is not easy to foresee.

ERRATA.—The *News* corrects our impression that the persons who are *starving*, are the "really suffering" portion of the unemployed. It assures us that those who meet in the Park and shout for Mayor WOOD, are the most deserving of public sympathy. Perhaps the *News* is right.

General Cavaignac.

The *Arabia* brings us the news of the death of Gen. CAVAIGNAC. He died suddenly of aneurism of the heart, while shooting over his estates, on the 30th of October.

A little less than nine years ago, on the 10th of December, 1848, this illustrious man, whose sword was then the sceptre of France, laid down that sceptre with all the dignity of true honor, and of true patriotism, at the behest of the people, for whose sake alone he had assumed it, and having never forgotten the citizen in the sovereign, carried into the National Assembly of his country an example by which few of his colleagues had the wisdom and the manliness to be governed. His successor in the popular favor and in the supreme authority has so won to himself the facile sympathies of mankind, that in the present hour of prosperous usurpation and of public subserviency, the defeated candidate of Republican France will doubtless be regretted only as a brave, high-spirited, just, but impracticable man, who did not know how to profit by his great opportunities, and who sacrificed a throne to an abstraction. His obsequies will be celebrated with martial pomp and circumstance, and with a splendor of funereal "honors" which may safely be lavished upon the memory of a Republican General, without provoking the criticisms which attended the military mournings of an Emperor over the grave of a Republican poet. But a day will assuredly come in which the lofty virtues, the self-control, the sincerity, the loyalty and the firm faith in immutable principles of General CAVAIGNAC will receive a worthier and deeper homage from the heart of France. For such men as he were always rare among the great, and it is not easy to believe that they have increased and multiplied under the gorgeous but ephemeral *régime* which now controls the destinies of the first military nation of Europe. EUGENE CAVAIGNAC was born at Paris on the 15th of December, 1802. He inherited a name conspicuous in the Republican history, and Republican convictions, with him were never suffered to degenerate into a name. He was graduated with distinction at the Polytechnic school, and entered the army under the Restoration. His first foreign service was seen in 1828, when he was sent to the Morea with that French expedition which helped, by paralyzing the Turkish power, to pave the way, unconsciously enough, for the great Russian war of 1854. After the Revolution of 1830 he signalized himself by his fidelity to the doctrines, under cover of which that arch-intriguer, LOUIS PHILIPPE, had been elevated to the throne, and refusing to consider himself a blind instrument of the royal will, was sent by the Government to serve in Algiers. This, which was intended as a punishment, opened to him the path of distinction, and eventually of power. He rose rapidly and honorably, and his name is connected with many of the most brilliant actions in which the French army was educated to that terrible efficiency, of which so many proofs have been given to the world in the course of the last ten years. His prudence and sagacity as a statesman in dealing with the Arab tribes were not less useful to his country than his admirable conduct in the field, and when the Provisional Government was established at Paris in February, 1848, General CAVAIGNAC was instantly selected to fill the post, all-important to the new authority in the first moments of its existence, of Governor-General of Algiers. His patriotic and resolute administration of that high office commended him very conspicuously to the people of France as a man to be relied upon in the consolidation of the new institutions which had been so unexpectedly forced upon the country, and he was returned to the Constituent Assembly from two departments. He was recalled to take his seat, at his own request, and arrived in Paris just after those futile demonstrations of the 15th of May, 1848, which ruined the influence of LOUIS BLANC and exposed the utter imbecility of the Provisional Governments. Two days afterwards he was appointed Minister of War, and within a week he had the virtual control of France thrust upon him, with the command of the troops to whose bayonets the Assembly confided itself as the only refuge from the dangers drawn down upon France by the folly and fanaticism of a knot of theorists. General CAVAIGNAC did not abuse his trust. He gave his cordial coöperation to M. de LAMARTINE in the work of preparing for an inevitable conflict with the armed crime and the exasperated misery of the capital. During three weeks of the month of June, 1848, General CAVAIGNAC actually stood where LOUIS NAPOLEON asserted himself to stand in the month of December, 1851, in the position of the defender of society, law and order, against the menacing despotism of a frantic multitude. But he was content to fulfill his duty and to do the great work laid upon him, leaving to the "Nephew of the Emperor" the easie task of harvesting the fruits thereof to his own profit, and the gratification of his personal ambition. The dreadful story of the barricades of June we need not here repeat, although it bears a moral which the supporters of the communistic autocrat whom we entertain in the City Hall of New-York would do well to ponder. From the political intrigues which revived with the revival of security under his firm and conscientious sway, Gen. CAVAIGNAC, nominated to the Provisional Presidency of the Republic, held himself steadily aloof. He believed that the institutions of France might be made substantially free and orderly, and had he been supported by honesty and patriotism in the Assembly, his belief would have been justified by the results of the *interregnum*. But the engineers of party, as their nature is through all the world, played false to all the interests of their country, and saddled themselves, by the success of their elaborate machinations, with a master too strong for any of them. On the 10th of December, 1848, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was chosen President of France by nearly six millions of votes. Although profoundly convinced of the dangers which lurked in this choice, General CAVAIGNAC bowed to the "will of the people," and returning to the Assembly exerted himself to the best of his ability in resistance to the fatal progress of subsequent events.

He was among the representatives arrested on the morning of Dec. 2, 1851, but after a short detention at Ham, he was liberated, and retired to Brussels with the young and beautiful wife, to whom he was united in the midst of the *coup d'état*. He afterwards reëntered France on an amnesty, but has taken no part in public affairs under the Empire. He was never for an instant dazzled by the mercenary magnificence of the existing dynasty, and if he has passed away at a fortunate moment for himself, before new calamities had come to shake and sadden the soul of France, the loss is yet to be deplored for his country of a true son, tried in the fiery furnace of ambition, but not found wanting—a master of war, but a lover of peace—a man as faithful in the discharge of duty as he was firm in the defence of right.

General CAVAIGNAC was still in the strength of his years. In person he was one of the most commanding figures of the age—of a good height, well proportioned, muscular, and of an energetic carriage. His head was very striking, and his countenance arrested the eye of the most careless observer by its expression of mingled gravity and sweetness, overcast with that strange oriental air of impassive self-command which in a greater or less degree distinguishes almost all the "African Generals" of France, and marks them as a specific class among the men of the nineteenth century.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN IN PARIS.—Our Paris correspondent, this week, informs us of the death, in that city, under very painful circumstances, of a gentleman well known in the commercial circles of the Southern States. Mr. DAVENNE, a native of France, but long a naturalized citizen of this country, had recently removed to Paris, intending there to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of a handsome competency, the reward of many years of honorable enterprise in Charleston and in New-Orleans. But the fever of speculation which rages, to say the least, quite as fiercely in the French capital as in Wall-street, there overtook him; and, engaging his whole fortune in ventures at the Bourse, he suddenly found himself stripped of everything that he possessed. The tidings of his death will be received with sincere sorrow by the many friends that he had conciliated to himself by the kindly qualities of his disposition, and the excellence of his character, while the lesson of his misfortunes, and of the sad end to which they brought him, ought not to be lost upon the thousands among us, who are daily tempted to waste their years in the pursuit of inordinate gain, and deaf to all the voices of experience, persist, *propter vitam invendi perdere causas*," sacrificing the substance of life to its mere external forms.

Suicide of a Homeopathic Physician.

Dr. JOSEPH T. CURTIS, a distinguished homeopathic physician, residing at No. 49 East Twentieth-street, committed suicide about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was a man much esteemed in his profession, a student of GRAUNN, and one of the first who practiced on the Hahnnemanic theory in this City. He enjoyed a large practice, though he never learned to *charge* heavily enough to reap as large a harvest of fees as many whose practice is much smaller. He was a great mechanician, and his genius in that line, by the invention of the Automatic Triturator, which cunningly would grind a powder to precisely the tenuity desired, and stop at the point set, disarmed allopaths of one of their most plausible objections—that no human arm could ever secure the triturations necessary for an orthodox Hahnnemanic recipe. Latterly he had devoted much time to the construction of a sewing-machine which gives the needle precisely the movement that the hand gives it—successfully working button-holes and eyelets with it. A model of this curious contrivance was exhibited in the late Crystal Palace Fair. He had become so much interested in some improvements upon it that, for four or five nights past, he did not sleep at all. On Thursday, though still about, he showed evidences of derangement; yesterday he suddenly clapped the muzzle of a loaded pistol to his side, directly over the heart, fired and fell, dying almost instantly. The Coroner was notified.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A very attractive morning performance of Opera, and a Concert, take place here to-day. It is essentially an entertainment for the million, and one of the most attractive ever given. The admission is placed at fifty cents, and all the principal *artists* appear.

SUNDAY CONCERT.—There will be another admirable Sunday Concert at the Academy of Music to morrow. The cheapness and excellence of these entertainments recommend them to every one.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC.—The steamship *Adriatic* went to sea yesterday morning upon an engineer's trial trip. She passed down the Bay about 9½ o'clock, going at a low rate of speed on account of numerous vessels lying in the way; but after passing Quarantine she increased her rate considerably. Few persons, except the officers and crew, accompanied her. She will probably return on Monday, and if her machinery works satisfactorily, she will leave for Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st.

ENLARGED ACCOMMODATIONS AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The crowds that throng to hear Mr. BEECHER, at his Church, in Orange-street, come so constantly, that permanent means of accommodation for them have been rendered indispensable. It has been determined to fill the aisles of the Church with folding-iron chairs, which will be placed in two rows, and at the close of service be folded back against the ends of the pews. One of these rows will be free; the other will be rented to regular sitters. The inconveniences attending the use of ordinary chairs, in a crowded congregation, will thus be obviated; while the revenues of the Church will be helped by the addition of some hundreds of seats to the pew-rent. The average of Mr. BEECHER's audiences is three thousand persons. Under the old arrangement, the Church was far too small to hold all who came.

☞ The Dorcas Society, of St. Mark's Church, among other labors, has made offerings, in boxes of clothing to the amount of $450, towards the support of seven clergymen on scanty stipends in the rural districts.

☞ Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, is suffering under very severe, and, it is feared, dangerous illness, at his residence in Twenty-sixth-street.

THE MAYORALTY.

A Card from Mr. Cooley.

I had the honor on the evening of the 9th inst., to receive from the whole body of the American Mayoralty Convention, assembled at my own door, the announcement from the lips of its President, that I had been unanimously nominated a candidate for Mayor of the City of New Nork.

It would be impossible for me to express the surprise which this unexpected manifestation of public confidence and respect occasioned me, or adequately indicate the highly flattering and felicitous manner in which it was communicated; nor should I, in justice to myself, conceal the earnest wish I still entertain that this choice had fallen on some one more worthy and better qualified to discharge the responsible and important duties of that office; having myself no aspirations for political preferment, and nothing to desire with respect to public matters but a fair, efficient and honest administration of the Government—such an administration as shall insure the blessing of liberty and promote the great interest of our city and common country. Hundreds of highly respectable and influential men of all political parties, who have recently approached me with a manifest desire to put me in nomination for the Mayoralty, will bear me witness that I have on all occasions endeavored to dissuade them from the use of my name in connection with that matter, and no one can say that I have sought the nomination from any source. I regard this expression of the American Convention as indicating a preference for a candidate not claimed as a partisan, rather than as a nomination made on party grounds. However this may be, my political affiliations and affinities have been well known and strongly marked for more than thirty years; and this occasion calls for no explanation or defence of them. Moreover, I am free to declare that, while nothing but the highest sense of public duty could induce me to enter again upon the political arena, I would not accept, at this time, what might be strictly called a party nomination for any municipal office in this city, for, during a residence here of a quarter of a century, I have been unable to discover but very little difference in parties, as connected with the deplorable administration of our local affairs; nearly all by turns, as they have crossed the stage of public action, in the vicissitude of political intrigue and corruption, having exhibited a pitiful incapacity to conduct the great public concerns of the City with either ability, economy or integrity. If, however, in view of the accumulated evils that weigh so heavily upon this devoted City, which are fearfully augmenting and daily becoming more oppressive and pernicious, the people, rising superior to party prejudices or personal predilections, are determined to rescue the Government from the destructive fangs of faction, and restore it to its appropriate and legitimate purposes, and infuse into its administration an efficiency and vigor adequate to a more substantial and satisfactory protection to the liberty, lives and property of our citizens, and adopt measures of reform and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money, my efforts, to the full measure of my feeble abilities, shall not be found wanting in aid of so good a cause; and I shall cheerfully yield the objections I might otherwise have to the use of my humble name in any way that shall be deemed by my fellow-citizens most conducive to the harmony and unity of action necessary to accomplish objects of so much importance to the public welfare. JAMES E. COOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1857.

The Democratic General Committee and Mayor Wood.

The Democratic General Committee met last night, at Tammany Hall, EDWARD COOPER, Esq., presiding. After receiving the returns of the primary election from the Associations in the Wards, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, was passed:

Whereas, A large number of the mechanics and workingmen of New-York are suffering from the want of employment, and

Whereas, The commercial, manufacturing, and business interests of our City, are paralyzed by a panic, alike without precedent, or any adequate cause, and

Whereas, In such a time of distress and misfortune, it behooves all to share prudent counsels, and to encourage mutual sympathy and general confidence, and

Whereas, We have seen with pain and regret, the basest efforts made to use this crisis in our condition to subserve the meanest purposes of demagogues; and

Whereas, It has ever been deemed the aim and the duty of the Democratic Party to maintain inviolate the rights of all classes of the people, and to cultivate and cherish fraternal relations among all our citizens, whether of the City, State or Confederacy; therefore,

Resolved, That we appeal to the citizens of New-York to unite in devising and executing such prudent and effectual measures as may tend to mitigate and relieve the sufferings of the poor, and to obtain work for that orderly and worthy portion of our population which is now without means and without employment.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to those of our citizens possessing the means, and who may have industrial enterprises to put under way, to avail themselves of the present time for the prosecution thereof, so that the uses of capital and the employment of labor may be blended in promoting those mutual advantages to the rich and the poor, calculated to illustrate the beneficent relations they rightfully bear to each other in the social establishment.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the authorities of the Federal, State and City Government to exert themselves to the utmost within their lawful, chartered and constitutional powers, to prosecute such existing, and to begin such new works of public improvement, as may enable them to furnish employment at fair prices to as many as possible of our population who are now idle, but willing and anxious to work.

Resolved, That we disavow, in the name of the Democratic Party, all doctrines, no matter whether they are promulgated by those upon whom we may have heretofore bestowed our confidence, or who may now seek our suffrages, calculated to sow dissensions among the rich and the poor—the prosperous and the unfortunate; that we unqualifiedly condemn as hostile to the principles of the Democratic faith, all efforts, by whomsoever made, to advance the interests of candidates for office, by arraying any one portion of our population against another, either for differences of birth-place, religion, fortune, or worldly condition; and that we solicit all our fellow-citizens to coöperate with each other in a spirit of brotherhood, humanity, and patriotism, to aid and sustain all who may need assistance in this period of calamity and want, until it shall please an all-wise Providence to restore our former condition of thrift, plenty, and prosperity.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published, and that a copy of the same be transmitted by the Chairman to the Common Council of the City, the Governor of the State, and to the President of the United States.

Sea and Ship News.

By Letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.

HONG KONG, Monday, Sept. 7.

The ship *North Wind*, Captain GORE, has put in here in distress, having experienced a severe typhoon near the Baher Island. She was bound from Foo Chow to London; she is now discharging her cargo, which is considerably damaged. The wreck of her mast has cut up the copper under her bottom very much. At Shanghae the *Reynard*, of Boston, had been on shore, and is very much strained; will have to go on the dock.

HONG KONG, Monday, Sept. 7, 1856.

The following is Captain GORE'S statement of the ship *North Wind*:

I experienced light southeast winds and calms from the 30th to the 17th August; when in latitude 23° 30' N. and longitude 126° 30' E., the wind commenced blowing in gusts from E. by S., with dark threatening weather, and a heavy swell running from the N. E.; on the 16th barometer falling from 29:60 at noon to 29:52 at 2 P. M.; sent down royal yards and studding sails and boombs; prepared for a typhoon; at 5 P. M. barometer at 29:45; closereefed topsails and reefed foresail; at 7 P. M. barometer 29:30, a violent gale blowing from east, furled fore and mizzen topsails and foresail; at 1½ P. M., barometer 29:20; took in main topsail; ship now lying to on the port tack under main spencer and foretop main staysails; from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. barometer fell to 27:90; A furious hurricane shifting from northeast to north, northwest and west, blowing away all the canvas, and throwing the ship on her beam-ends, the sea sweeping the decks of spare spars, lifeboats, casks, storeroom, &c.; ordered topgallant masts to be cut away; shortly after the fore and main topmasts went over the side and the ship righted with six feet of water in her hold, and three in the cabin.

At 9 A. M. barometer commenced rising, the gale abating, with wind from southwest; all hands employed in pumping and clearing the wreck of broken spars, &c.; finding, on examination, the rudder-head twisted off, starboard cathead drawn out, fore masthead and jibboom gone, with seams and butts much opened, steered for Hong Kong under jury masts. [Favor ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

FAYAL, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

I have to inform you, that on the 1st inst. the bark *Sartelle*, of New-York, Captain COLE, arrived here with loss of foreyard, sails, and bulwarks forward. She is repairing, and will probably leave for Havana in the course of a week. Captain COLE was stabbed by one of his crew, about ten days previous to his arrival; he has now nearly recovered from the effects of it. The ship *Nicholas Biddle*, of New-York, experienced a very violent gale on the 28th ult., by which she lost maintopmast, with spars, sails, rigging attached, stove bulwarks, and shifted cargo. Captain FORSYTH, of the schooner *John E. Smith*, of New-London, arrived here to-day, reports, on the 4th inst., about 30 miles to the westward of Flores, he fell in with the ship *Garrison*, of Baltimore, (probably the ship *Richard Anderson*,) abandoned, and all three masts gone; went alongside of her, but being near night, and rather rough, did not board her. She had a list, but was not water-logged. [By letter to Ellwood WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

KANSAS.

Constitutional Convention---Investigation of Receiver Brindle's Office.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

The Constitutional Convention is making rapid progress in their action, as you will perceive by the documents which are herewith transmitted.

I forbear making any comments, leaving that in hands more able than mine to do justice to the subject.

It will be seen on a perusal of the provisions under the head of Judiciary, that the Convention have established the elective system, and leave the power in the hands of the Legislature to create a Court of Chancery.

The Governor of the State, to be eligible to office, must be a citizen of the United States for twenty years. This provision met with considerable opposition, on the ground of its conveying a principle somewhat akin to that of Native Americanism.

The rights of suffrage contain a clause requiring the payment of a tax a year previous to an election which was also opposed, but was carried by three majority. This clause may possibly be struck out, as many of the members of the Convention declare that they will not submit so objectionable a clause in the Constitution to be carried, and will, therefore, move a reconsideration.

The other provisions speak for themselves, and will be left for the consideration of those who are interested in Kansas matters.

Mr. MARTIN, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, is now in Lecompton, under orders from the President to investigate charges made against Gen. BRINDLE, the Receiver of the Land Office for our charges. It is insisted by the Receiver's friends that if there be delinquency on his part, as charged, that it arises from a misapprehension of the law regulating the fees of his office, rather than from any wilful intent to do a wrong act. The result will, however, settle the question.

Governor WALKER has removed himself, suite and office from Lecompton to this city, where he announces he will continue during the period of his official residence in this Territory.

If the Free-State Legislature will meet here, as is suggested, for the Winter, we shall have lively times.

Returning to the Constitution, your attention is directed to the subject of Slavery, as that is part of the work of the so-called *National Democrats* of the Territory. The Chairman of that branch of the business in the Convention is HUGH M. MOORE, by birth and education a Georgian, a strict constructionist, and a fire-eater. He was one of the candidates at the recent election, on the Democratic ticket, in this county for the Territorial Legislature, and would have been one of the members of that body, if the party of which he is a member had succeeded; but, as it is, he will be kept out.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION AS FRAMED BY THE CONVENTION.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principle of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

First—That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights, and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges but in consideration of public services.

Second—All political powers inherent in the people, and all free governments, are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and, therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.

Third—That all persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no person can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his consent. That no human authority can, in any case whatever, interfere with the rights of conscience, and that no preference shall ever be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

Fourth—That the civil rights, privileges or capacities of a citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of their religion.

Fifth—That all elections shall be free and equal.

Sixth—That the right of trial by Jury shall remain inviolable.

Seventh—Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Eighth—The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unseasonable seizures or searches, and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, or without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Ninth—In all criminal prosecutions the accused has a right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof; to be confronted by the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favor, and in all prosecutions by indictments or information; a speedy public trial by an impartial Jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due course of law.

Tenth—That no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Eleventh—That no person shall for the same offence be put in jeopardy of life, limb or liberty; nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to the public use unless just compensation be made therefor.

Twelfth—That all penalties shall be reasonable, and proportioned to the nature of the offence.

Thirteenth—No person shall be held to answer a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on the presentment of a Grand Jury, or by impeachment, except in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion.

Fourteenth—That no conviction shall work a corruption of blood or a forfeiture of estate.

Fifteenth—That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless in capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sixteenth—That excessive bail shall in no case be required nor excessive fines imposed.

Seventeenth—That no *ex post facto* law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be made.

Eighteenth—That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a republic, and shall not be allowed, nor shall any hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ever be granted or conferred in this State.

Nineteenth—That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and apply to those invested with the power of Government, for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

Twentieth—That the citizens shall have a right to keep and bear arms for their common defence.

Twenty-first—That no soldiers shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in the time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Twenty-second—The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Twenty-third—This enunciation of rights shall not be construed to deny or discourage others retained by the people; and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, or any transgression of of any of the higher powers herein delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of Government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the other provisions herein retained, shall be void.

Twenty-fourth—Emigration to or from the State shall not be prohibited.

Twenty-fifth—Free Negroes shall not be permitted to live in this State under any circumstances.

ELECTIONS AND RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county, city or town in which he may offer his vote three months, next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections; and any white male citizen of the United States, above the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time that this Constitution shall be adopted, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall *actually* reside.

SEC. 2. All voting shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors during their attendance at elections, and going to, and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace.

SEC. 4. No elector shall be obliged to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No person employed in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, shall, by being stationed in any garrison, or naval, or military station in the State, be deemed a resident of the State.

SEC. 7. No idiot or insane person, or any Indian not recognized as a citizen by the laws of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election.

SEC. 8. No person shall be elected, or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in the State one year next before such election or appointment.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall have the power to exclude from the privilege of voting or being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

SEC. 10. The first general election shall be held on first Monday of August, 1858, and all other elections thereafter, on the first Monday in May *annually*, *except* election for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney-General of the State, which shall be held *biennially* on the last day aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial powers of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior Courts as the Legislature may from time to time ordain and establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court, except in cases other wise directed in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the State, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this Constitution, as may from time to time be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That the Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of injunction, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, and such other remedial and original writs as may be necessary to give it general superintendence and control of inferior jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. There shall be held annually, at the seat of Government, two sessions of the Supreme Court, at such times as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Court may elect a Clerk and Reporter, who shall respectively receive such compensation as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 6. The State shall be divided into convenient circuits, and for each circuit there shall be elected a Judge, who shall, at the time of his election, and as long as he continues in office, reside in the circuit for which he has been elected.

SEC. 7. The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction of all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not otherwise excepted in this Constitution; but in civil cases only when matters in controversy shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. A Circuit Court shall be held in each county or district at least twice in each year, at such time and places as may be prescribed by law, and the Judges of the several Circuit Courts may hold Courts for each other when they may deem it advisable, and shall do so when directed by law.

SEC. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery with original and appellate equity jurisdiction, and, until the establishment of such court or courts, the said jurisdiction shall be vested in the Judges of the Circuit Courts, respectively: *Provided*, That the Judges of the several Circuit Courts shall have power to issue writs of injunction returnable to the Court of Chancery.

SEC. 10. The Legislature shall establish within each County in the State, a Court of Probate for the granting of letters testamentary of administration and orphans' business, and the general superintendance of the estates of deceased persons, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but in no case to have jurisdiction in matters of civil or criminal law.

SEC. 11. Establishes courts of Justice of the Peace; jurisdiction not to exceed $100—with right of appeal, &c.

SEC. 12. Compensation of Chief-Justice, Associate Justice, Judges of Circuit Court, and Court of Chancery to be fixed by law; no fees or perquisites; shall hold no other office during continuance in office.

SEC. 13. Provides for the election of Judges, &c.

SEC. 14. Vacancies to be filled by appointment of the Governor until an election be held.

SEC. 15. Term of office six years for the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; all the others four years.

SEC. 16. Clerks of Circuit Courts and Probate Court to be elected.

SEC. 17. The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court *ex officio* shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State; Circuit Court Judges in their respective circuits; and the Judges of the inferior courts in their respective counties.

SEC. 18. Regulates the style of the process.

SEC. 19. Provides for the election of an Attorney-General to hold office for four years.

SEC. 20. Vacancies in the offices of Attorney-General, District-Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Court of Probate, and Justice of the Peace, filled as provided by law.

SEC. 21. House of Representatives to have sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 22. Impeachments to be tried by the Senate; a vote of two-thirds required to convict.

SEC. 23. Provides for impeachment of the Governor and all civic officers for misdemeanor; a judgment is a disqualification for the holding any further office in the State.

MILITIA.

1. The militia of the State shall consist of all the able-bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such citizens as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State.

2. Any citizen whose religious tenets conflict with bearing arms, shall not be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, but shall pay such an equivalent for personal services as may be prescribed by law.

3. All militia officers shall be elected by persons subject to military duty within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time direct and establish.

EDUCATION—ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, schools and means of education shall be forever encouraged by the State.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States (or lands or funds which may be received from other sources) for the use of schools within the State, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands, or from any other source, in strict conformity to the object of this grant.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, establish one common school (or more) in each township of the State, where the children of the township shall be taught gratis.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have power to make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support and maintenance of common schools, whenever the funds accruing from the lands donated by the United States, or funds received from other sources, are insufficient for that purpose.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws for the government of all common schools within the State.

SLAVERY.

SECTION 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and is inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued by the laws of this State; *provided*, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and *provided also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity—to provide for their necessary food and clothing—to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb—and, in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a Petit-Jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of *insurrection of such slave.*

Governor Walker Refuses to Obey the Mandamus.

From the Lecompton Democrat, Oct. 29.

To Hon. S. G. Cato, Judge of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned, ROBERT J. WALKER and FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of Kansas Territory, respectfully state that they have been served with notice of an order or rule, dated Oct. 23, 1857, from the Judge aforesaid, requiring them to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be issued upon the petition of Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John T. Ector, L. S. Boling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes and W. B. Winsor, claiming to have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, from the Counties of Johnson and Douglas in said Territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and that they ought to be commissioned by us, the first three to the Council, and the others to the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1858.

The undersigned consider it their duty, in the first place, to protest against the jurisdiction of the said Judge invoked in this case, and to demur to this proceeding for the following reasons:

First—Because, by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this Territory, they are not subject, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, to the control, supervision and direction of the said Judge by way of the writ of *mandamus*.

Second—Because, under the laws of Congress and of this Territory, it is made their duty, and not of the said Judge, to cast up the votes given to the candidates for the offices aforesaid, which is to be done by the Secretary in the presence of the Governor. Whereupon, having ascertained, from the returns, found by them to be genuine, legal and valid under the provisions of law, the persons who have received the highest number of votes, it is made the duty of the Secretary to give certificates of election accordingly. The official duty thus imposed upon the undersigned, involving mixed questions of law and fact, requires by them the exercise of judgment and discretion, and is not a ministerial act in any sense whatever.

Third—Over the exercise of the judgment of the undersigned in the premises, involving controverted questions of law and fact, the Judge has no control by way of *mandamus* or otherwise, and there is no law authorising him to direct them in the discharge of heir said duties.

Fourth—Because it has been well-settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that no State Court, nor the District or Circuit Court of the United States, (except that of the District of Columbia,) has power to issue a *mandamus* to a judicial officer; and as regards said Court for the District of Columbia, the power is confined to the control of purely ministerial acts, involving no controversy as to law or facts, and permitting no exercise of judgment or discretion.

Fifth—Because no act of Congress, or of this Territory, authorises said Judge to issue a *mandamus* to any Federal officer in any case whatsoever, nor could any Territorial law confer such power.

Sixth—Because it is well settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by other judicial tribunals, that a writ of *mandamus* can be issued only where there is no other remedy, or where there is no authority vested elsewhere to control the officer sought to be directed by *mandamus*, or to correct his error. Whereas, in this case, if it be true as stated, (which is denied,) that the parties named in this rule or order, have been elected to the offices in said writ assigned to them respectively, viz.: to the Council and to the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, these two bodies being the judges in the last resort of the qualifications and election of their own members, have each respectively the power to correct any alleged errors made by the undersigned, and to admit said persons to the offices aforesaid, which remedy is complete, final and effectual.

Seventh—Because, in the rule or order aforesaid, there is a fatal misjoinder, both as to offices and parties—the office of Councilman being distinct and different from that of a member of said House of Representatives, and the respective rights of each member of both said bodies being separate and independent and incapable of joinder in the same proceeding.

Eighth—Because no precedent can be found in this or any other county, where a judge has exercised the power of deciding upon the election of members of a Legislative Assembly; and that the assumption and usurpation of such authority, would be subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, and would enable the judiciary to absorb and concentrate in itself all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial.

Ninth—Because the act of giving certificates of election to the persons named in the order aforesaid, would directly affect important rights of other persons, claiming, as we believe justly, to have been duly elected to the said offices, which said persons are not made parties to this proceeding, and have had no notice thereof.

Tenth—Because prior to the date of the rule or order aforesaid of the 23d October, 1857, the undersigned had duly cast up the votes given at the election aforesaid, held at the time aforesaid, for the counties of Douglas and Johnson as aforesaid; and finding by the genuine, valid and legal returns thereof that LYMAN ALLEN, CARMI W. BABCOCK and EDWIN S. NASH had the majority for the Council, and JOHN SPEER, GEORGE W. DEITZLER, OLIVER BARBOUR, HIRAM APPLEMAN, ANDREW J. STILL, GEORGE W. ZINN, GIDEON SEYMOUR and JOHN LOCKHART the majority of votes for members of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly aforesaid, certificates of election were, before the date of said rule or order issued in due form of law to the said persons respectively, for the offices aforesaid, which certificates are now in their possession and beyond the power of the undersigned to recall. It is, therefore, impossible for the undersigned to issue certificates to the other parties named in the said rule or order.

Eleventh—Because, whilst the undersigned cannot doubt that the honorable Judge will decline to exercise the jurisdiction claimed in this case, they feel it their duty to say, most respectfully, that they would regard a judgment in this case, directing them to issue certificates of election as an usurpation of power, and therefore a nullity, which, under their oath of office, it would be their duty to disregard.

Yet, with a view to prevent a dangerous conflict, between the judicial and executive power, and to enable the Supreme Court of this Territory; or, as a final resort, the Supreme Court of the United States, to correct any error of the Judge in this case, if judgment should be rendered against them on this rule or order, they pray an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, it having been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a judgment on a *mandamus* presents a case, in which an appeal lies from an inferior to the proper appellate tribunal.

The undersigned beg leave further to state, that if the said Judge should command them to issue certificates of election as aforesaid, and should deem it his duty to subject them to imprisonment for disobeying his order, as they would be compelled to do by their conviction of its usurpation and utter nullity, and because the certificates before the date of said rule or order had already been issued to other persons, such is their desire to maintain the peace of this Territory, that they will submit individually to such imprisonment, and if any tumult should be apprehended by said Judge, in consequence of the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated upon the elective franchise in the recent election, the Governor will direct the regular troops of the United States, now here and subject to his order, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the Sheriff or Marshal, who may be directed by said Judge to execute said mandate of imprisonment.

[Signed] R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.
[Signed] FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY.

From the Lecompton Democrat.

This body is now in active session, pushing the business before them along with rapidity. Forty-four members are in attendance.

So far as we know, a majority of the members are in favor of submitting the result of their labors to the people of the Territory.

The following is the report of the Committee on Slavery:

PREAMBLE—The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owners of a slave to such slave and *its increase*, is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owners of any property whatever.

SEC. 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries (to them) extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offense had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

The above report was carried by a vote of forty, to two in the negative.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to a statement in the TIMES of the 11th instant, in which Mr. PATRICK DOLAN, of Bridgeport, Conn., is suspected of poisoning his wife. There is no cause for entertaining such suspicion, nor does any person acquainted with the facts in the case entertain it. Mr. DOLAN is not now under arrest, nor has he been arrested. Mr. DOLAN and wife were very respectable, and lived united and peaceable. In her death he and his children sustained a great loss, for which he is in deep affliction. By giving place to the above lines you will sustain truth, and oblige your obedient servant,
Rev. Y. J. SYNNOTT.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

New Patents.

Among the new Patents issued on the 10th inst. were the following:

To Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, of New-York, for a method of determining Approximate Latitudes at sea.

To RICHARD M. HOE, of New-York, for a method of feeding paper to printing-presses.

To ANDIE A. GAGET, of France, for an apparatus for holding music.

To HENRY BATES, of New-London, Conn., for improved projectiles.

To STEPHEN WILCOX, Jr., of Westerly, R. I., for improved printing-presses.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 14.

I—POETRY—The Starving, by A. J. H. Duganne—The Child and the Mourners.

II—LITERARY—The Wonderful Bath—Tale for old and young.

III—EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT TO DETER FROM CRIME—Opinion of Lord Brougham.

IV—BADEN BADEN—German Watering Places—From our Correspondent, "Malakoff."

V—THE ARTS IN FLORENCE—From our Correspondent "Dick Tinto."

VI—FOREIGN ART—Exhibitions of British and French Paintings in New-York.

VII—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

VIII—SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

IX—A CURIOUS PANAMENIAN HISTORY.

X—MEETINGS OF UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN IN NEW-YORK.

XI—AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

XII—THE NEXT CONGRESS—Full List of members.

XIII—THE NOVEMBER ELECTION—Summary of Returns in this State and others.

XIV—EDITORIALS—A Word of Counsel to Intelligent Workingmen—Everybody's Business—The Woodman Case—Revival of an Old Delusion—Indian Prospects—The South and Gov. Walker—The Mexican Dictatorship—Kansas Affairs.

XV—EVENTS IN THE CITY DURING THE WEEK.

XVI—DOMESTIC NEWS OF THE WEEK.

XVII—THE MORMONS—Capt. Van Vliet's Official Account of his visit to Utah.

XVIII—INTERESTING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

XIX—ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR—Letter from Gen. Hitchcock in reply to Gen. Pillow.

XX—MURDERS AND CRIMES.

XXI—A LAND SWINDLE IN MINNESOTA.

XXII—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Produce and Stock Markets for the week—Movements in Breadstuffs, &c. &c.

XXIII—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
Eight Copies, one year, for 12
Twenty Copies, one year, for 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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Within the State .... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States .... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
V. C. SNOW.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR, AT PRICES TO SUIT the times, at the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113, and at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you can always rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

NO. 333 BROADWAY—GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES AND SUSPENDERS.—The entire stock of an Importer and Manufacturer for sale at retail, at 20 per cent. less than wholesale prices. This stock of goods is the finest and best in the City. CHARLES LUM.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—ALL SIZES, warranted to fit. Also, Fashionable Collars and Furnishing Goods in great variety, at retail for cash.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—STEPHENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. S. D. Brown, Mr GEO. H. BRIGGS to Miss CORNELIA STEPHENS, all of this City.

WILLIAMSON—CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at No. 151 West 38th st., by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON to Miss MARGARET CRAWFORD, both of this City.

BOOTH—HART.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, of Stamford, Conn., WILLIAM S. BOOTH, to MARY SEYMOUR, daughter of Lucius Hart, both of this City.

McCORD—WILLETTS.—At Yorktown, near Sing Sing, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 11, by Friends' Ceremony, WILLET McCORD, of Sing Sing, to GRACE CAROLINE, daughter of Jacob and Susan Willetts, of the former place.

San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

GLEASON—GLADWIN.—At Sag Harbor, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Edward Hopper, Mr. WILLIAM H. GLEASON to Miss ELLEN A. GLADWIN.

APPLETON—STOUT.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, in Christ Church, by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, Rev. SAMUEL ETHERINGTON APPLETON, of St. Paul's Church, Columbia, Penn., to JANE AUGUSTA, daughter of John W. Stout, of the former place.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, LEONARD W. CARPENTER, of the firm of Carpenter & Randolph, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 294 West 20th-st. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

MOODY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 13, ADELA, daughter of Winfield S. and Abby A. Moody, aged 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 77 East 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

STEELE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 13, MARY AUGUSTA, only child of John H. and Mary C. Steele, aged 2 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 531 Hudson-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 13, of consumption, PERMILE, wife of John J. Hull, aged 55 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, from No. 125 West 15th-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

TRAPPAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 13, suddenly, of disease of the brain, Mr. EDWARD A. TRAPPAN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary M. Bissett, No. 131 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WINTRINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 13, of effusion on the brain, LOUISA V., daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth V. Wintringham, aged 16 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 59 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on 1st day, (Sunday,) 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

RODDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Hugh Rodday, and eldest daughter of James D. and Sophia Wallace, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Nos. 5 and 6 Cottage-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn.

WILKINS.—At Fort Washington, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 13, Mrs. ANN WILKINS, for many years connected with the African Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GILLESPIE.—In Albany, on Monday, Nov. 9, at his residence, Capt. JOSIAH GILLESPIE, in the 57th year of his age, for a number of years steamboat captain on the North River, and of late years in connection with the Albany and Canal line.

TO PRINTERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO CONTRACT with an experienced and capable practical Printer, for the COMPOSITION in his Book and Job Department, which ranges from EIGHT TO TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND EMS, and EIGHTY TO NINETY HOURS' TIME-WORK A WEEK the year round. It is conveniently arranged in a very large, lofty, well-lighted room. There are immense quantities of material, and every possible facility for good and rapid work, with a STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY on the premises. It will be given to the lowest competent bidder per thousand ems, and per hour for time-work, for CASH WEEKLY.
JOHN A. GRAY,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., Fire-proof Buildings.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
Being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, SCREW WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL!!!
ALL GRADES.
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED!!
SELLING OFF
BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE!!!
BY
JAMES WILD, JR., & CO.,
NO. 27
PARK-PLACE,
NO. 24
MURRAY-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff-sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10;
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
200
GOOD WARM OVERCOATS,
Worth $6;
Selling for $3,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3;
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful in two teaspoonsful. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six bottles for $4.
Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

SORE EYES.
"Dr. SMITH: I have cured a lady of sore eyes, with which she had been afflicted 25 years, with one box of your Magnetic Salve. Asa Fisk, Myersburg, Penn." For sale by S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st. 25 cents a box.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—THE FOLLOWING is worthy the attention of all who are interested for themselves or friends: LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 31, '54.—DEAR SIR: I was attacked about 5 months ago with a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and doctors (the most respectable in this city) said that I had inflammation or consumption of the lungs, and after exhausting their skill without relief to me, pronounced my case incurable. I commenced taking DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY about six weeks ago, and in four days I was able to walk all over the house, and am now a well man. Yours respectfully,
GEORGE HOOVER.
Above I hand you a plain statement from Geo. Hoover, of this city, who is well known, having lived here some twenty years. The doctors gave him up to die, but WISTAR'S BALSAM cured him.
D. R. W. WILSTACK, Druggist, Lafayette, Ind.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-third Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. The members and their friends are respectfully invited to attend.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD.
Committee of Arrangements.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 83 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE STOCK!!!
SILKS,
MERINOS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
PLAIDS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES,
BLANKETS AND LACE CURTAINS,
RUFUS SANGER,
No. 144 BROADWAY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
Now selling
AT RETAIL
In the store
NO. 380 BOWERY,
Opposite 5th-st.,
WILL, ON MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 16,
Sell the balance of
HIS FALL IMPORTATION
AT STILL GREATER REDUCTION THAN EVER—
AT PRICES
MUCH LOWER THAN NOW OFFERED BY
ANY OTHER WHOLESALE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT
FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars of Dry Goods,
For Absolute, Immediate and Unreserved Sale, at
COLUMBIAN HALL,
NO. 281 GRAND-ST.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY NOTICE,
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The subscribers respectfully announce that, having been appointed assignees for the immediate conversion into cash of the entire stock of Dry Goods lately contained in the stores No. 767 Broadway and No. 281 Grand-st.—the Broadway stock being now amalgamated with that at Columbian Hall, and removed here for greater convenience of sale—they will proceed to offer it at retail in suitable lots for the convenience of purchasers, commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 16.

The articles are all marked down to such incredibly low prices as must compel their rapid disposal; but, in accordance with instructions to assignees, none will be sold for less than 33⅓ cts. on the dollar.

The stock comprises an immense assortment of rich elegant and fancy imported and domestic Dry Goods' adapted to the wants of respectable family consumption, embracing, in part:

Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS,
French and English MERINOS,
COBURGS, ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
and DELAINES.
Rich Lyons and German VELVETS.
Saxony ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS, &c.
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the yard or piece.
French, English and American PRINTS.
Whitney and other BLANKETS.
Marseilles QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and TOILET SETS.
WINDOW DRAPERIES and MUSLINS.
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Real Welsh and other FLANNELS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

House and hotel-keepers will find it greatly to their interest to carefully inspect the immense assortment of Pure IRISH LINENS,
Barnsley and Scotch SHEETINGS,
DIAPERS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS
and TABLE CLOTHS,
DOILIES, TOWELINGS and
PILLOW CASINGS.

The assignees confidently believe that the advantages to the public hereby offered will enable them, in accordance with the spirit of the assignment, to close out entirely this valuable collection of merchandise previous to the 1st of January.

Remnants can only be offered before 11 o'clock each day.

Wholesale dealers cannot be conveniently waited on after 12 o'clock each day.

No goods can possibly be sold except for strictly cash on or before delivery.

The store will be open at 9 A. M. and close at 7 P. M. precisely.

Parcels delivered at any part of the four cities free of charge.

CHARLES G. HOOK,
WELLINGTON CLAPP, } Assignees.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $8.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Blouses, Raglans, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOAKS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $3 50,
500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $5 00,
500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $6 50.
Worth from $10 to $20.
The sale of the above will commence this day.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING.
Over 5,000 in Beaver and Velvet.
THE RICHEST GOODS AT HALF PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 3s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

28 MAIDEN-LANE.
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.
Purchase your Furs of
WHITE & BIRD.
We are selling our stock of Fancy Furs at 20 per cent. below cost.

Mink Victorines	$12@$15
Mink Half-Capes	$25, $30@$35
Mink Mantillas	$70@$75
Mink Muffs	$9, $10@$12
Mink Cuffs	$3 50, $4@$5
A beautiful French Mink half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only	$15
Capes and Cuffs as low as	$6 per set.
1,000 Gents' Fur Caps, from	$2 to $5

Made from Nutria, Seal and Otter.
Every article warranted.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

COMPROMISE SALE
OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
FOR THE
Benefit of the Creditors of
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
New-York City.

We are sorry to be compelled to make the above announcement of one of our most enterprising and active merchants in the City, long and universally considered to be the only finished artist in the Mantilla and Cloak trade in this country. His styles, from the time of his opening the Brandreth Building until the present period, have ever been pronounced by ladies of taste and discrimination, as the first in quality and design in the fashionable world, being manufactured of the very best material which the Paris market affords, and for the retail trade of this City exclusively. This last fact is one which should recommend them to the public in preference to the now prevailing practice of retailing goods made up for the wholesale trade, for we are well assured that he has earned for his establishment its present popularity by adhering to the above resolution. Having selected the materials of his stock from the richest of French importations, and in common with tens of thousands of others been overtaken by the stringency of the times, our friend MACKENZIE has been compelled to offer his elegant stock at 40 per cent. below cost, in order to get back his investment for the raw material. Those desiring the richest goods at the most fearful sacrifice of prices, will give him a call.—*New-York Press.*

The following is a list of the goods to be sold at retail for cash:

$25,000 Paris-made Cloaks in Velvet and Cloth, of this present season's manufacture.

$40,000 Manufactured Cloaks for City retail trade, of the best French materials, in Beaver Cloth and rich Lyons Velvets.

$10,000 Fancy Grey and other desirable colors.

$25,000 in Real Furs, such as Mink, Sable, Fitch and others.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their WORKMEN EMPLOYED during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire Fall importation of NECK-TIES and SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES	25 cts.	75
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES	25 cts.	$1 00
BLACK BAYADERE TIES	40 cts.	$1 25
FANCY BAYADERE TIES	50 cts.	$1 50
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES	65 cts.	$1 50
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 65 cents; double, 80 cents; usual price, $1 50 and		$1 75
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES	30 cts.	75
FINE SATIN STOCKS	50 cts.	$1 25
NAPOLEON TIES	35 to 75 cts.	$1 25

SCARFS, 1¾ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 75 each.
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks, exclusively,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park,

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Fine and Fashionable
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Must be Sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
At Retail for Cash.
No Wholesale or Retail House
can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see. Open until 11 P. M.
All kinds of Money taken.
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.,
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS.
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
TO THE REDUCED PRICES OF
BONNETS,
HEADDRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
COIFFURES
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, &c.
At GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS
At less than cost.
A splendid assortment
Of Fall and Winter styles.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG NEAT looking German girl, for housework or plain cook, wash and iron, good plain cook and baker; also, by an experienced cook; understands all kinds of American, English and French cooking, first class laundress, or will do housework in a small family; will take very moderate wages; humble, neat and willing to work. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, OF RESPECTABLE parentage, is in want of a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; has good City reference; also, by a neat, tidy German girl, as experienced seamstress, understands embroidery, cutting and fitting children's clothing, would go a short distance in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman, with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, does up linen in style, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Is not afraid to work for a large family, in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Call on J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good sewer, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 30, of experience and respectability, wishes to supervise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing, &c. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, one who is fully competent, understands dress making and hair dressing. No objection to do chamberwork. Satisfactory reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as Coachman or Farmer. Understands his business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,940 New York Post Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, a situation in a respectable house in this City. References satisfactory. Address H. W. G., Box No. 3,393 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A colored girl, who has lived eight years in one family; unexceptionable references given. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 29 West 15th-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS of being instructed in dentistry. A practical dentist willing to give such instruction, (after 4 o'clock,) may address G. D., *Times* office, stating on what terms a pupil would be received.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS—ONE who would be willing to devote a portion of her time to housework, and have no objection to go a short distance from the City, and be satisfied with a moderate compensation, may find a good home for the Winter, by addressing a note to M. M. GRAY, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference required. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn, from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; German or Welsh preferred. Apply, with reference, for two days, at 32 Green-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the European banking business and exchange, be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,554, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

THE STORE NO. 12 LEROY-PLACE, Bleecker-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. This establishment will be opened on the system of the English Shades, on Monday, Nov. 16. It has been newly fitted up with a view to promote the comfort of visitors. A large stock of English and American ales will be on draught, and the wines and cigars will be of the finest quality.
JAMES E. AYLIFFE, Proprietor.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Inventors and exhibitors of the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., after which M. P. Coons, Esq., will deliver an address. Subject—*Inventors and their Inventions.*

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS. Very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS DAY.
THIS MORNING—OPERA MATINEE.
Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1 P. M.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mlle CAIROLI and Miss MILNER.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER and ROCCO.
Price of admission to the Matinée, Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
No seats reserved.
Visitors, on entering the Academy, can, therefore, take any seats they like in parquette, dress circle, balcony or private boxes, without extra charge. The ampitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.
THE OPERA MATINEE
will take place once in every month, and will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties, orchestra and chorus as the regular evening performances.
The Matinée will commence with an act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia	Mlle. Cairoli
Edgardo	Sig. Labocetta
Ashton	Sig. Gassier
Raimondo	Sig. Fortini

And will conclude with the first act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Rosina	Mme. D'Angri
Almaviva	Sig. Labocetta
Figaro	Sig. Gassier
Bartolo	Sig. Rocco
Basilio	Sig. Fortini

Between "Lucia" and the "Barber of Seville,"
GRAND CONCERT,
BY HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
And the Artists of the Academy.
NOTICE!
Visitors are respectfully informed that Matinee tickets will be for sale at 9 o'clock, at the usual ticket offices. The office at the Academy will be open from 8 A. M. until the doors are opened at 12½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
The Directors announce a
GRAND CLASSICAL AND SACRED PERFORMANCE,
Which will be given on Sunday next, when the
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear. On this occasion the celebrated English vocalists,
MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING,
will make their second appearance.
MR. VIEUXTEMPS
will make his last appearance at these Concerts.
AN ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Overture—Fidelio, Beethoven	The Orchestra
With "Verdure Clad"—Creation	Miss Milner
Adelaide, by Beethoven	Mr. Perring
Fantasie—Caprice, (by request)	Henri Vieuxtemps
Ah, mon Fils—The Prophet	Mad. d'Angri
Rejoice Greatly—Messiah	Miss Milner
Mendelssohn's Overture—Meeresstille	The Orchestra

PART SECOND.

Grand Symphony, (the 7th)	Beethoven

By the Orchestra of Fifty.

Conductor	Carl Anschutz

The Directors announce that they have adopted the same standard of prices so successfully introduced into this country by Mr. Niblo, viz.:
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like without any extra charge.

Amphitheatre	Twenty-five cents.
Private boxes, to hold four persons	Three dollars.

GENERAL NOTICE.—By general request, the Sacred Sunday Concerts will commence at 7½, and conclude at 10.
Doors open at 6½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA,
MONDAY.
GENERAL NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that the opera ticket office of Hall & Son has been transferred to SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., at the *Evening Express* Buildings, corner Nassau-st.
MONDAY, Nov. 16.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
The great success of the ensemble of the Trovatore has induced the Directors to give,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with a similar star cast:

Mme. De La Grange, first time this season	as Lucrezia
Mme. D'Angri, the first time in America	as Orsini
Signor Bignardi, first time	as Gennaro
Signer Gassier	as The Duke Alphonso

THE SECOND PARTS
will be given by the other principal artists of the Academy, who have kindly consented to tender their valuable services towards insuring a performance complete in every particular.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at
SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,
Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breusing's and the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
A GALA BILL.
The celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL as Roquinet, in M. DECHALUMEAU.
TERESA ROLLA in ACALISTA.
ANTOINE and JEROME in BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY—First appearance of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Positively the last appearance of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will act Lady Gay Spanker, as originally played by her, in the Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
which will be presented with a capital cast.
MR. BURTON will appear in his favorite character of Mark Meddle.

Sir Harcourt Courtley	Mr. M. Smith
Dazzle	Mr. C. Fisher
Charles	Mr. W. Briggs
Max Harkaway	Miss Susan Denin
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss Cushman

MY OVERCOAT.
Messrs Boniface, Moore, Setchell, and Miss A. Clifton.
MONDAY—The celebrated Juvenile Actress,
MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN,
from the Haymarket Theatre, London, will appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee	Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager	Mr. F. B. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,
who will appear in two of his most popular characters.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon	Mr. McKean Buchanan

To conclude with the
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Edgar Ravenswood	Mr. McKean Buchanan

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
THE SEA OF ICE:
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Raoul de Lascours, Cap'n of the Urania. Mr. C. Wheatleigh

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT WILL be given Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, one of the greatest hits ever made in this Theatre; with the last novelty, by Messrs. Bourcicault and Seymour, WANTED, A WIDOW WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; and the admirable petite comedy, by Charles Mathews, called UNCLE FOOZLE. Mr. Dion Bourcicault will present for his BENEFIT, on Monday evening, LONDON ASSURANCE and the INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the author of both pieces appearing as Dazzle. On Tuesday the new comedy, ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 14, will commence with
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which,
MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with the Drama of the DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor	Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents; Pit	12 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
The performances commence with the Drama of
THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
To be followed by the military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WREN BOYS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS.—THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. Mrs. C. Howard as Aline, Mr. Watkins as Wandering Davy. In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.
On and after Thursday evening a new opening scene illustrative of the departure of the *Advance* and the steamer *Union*, with the Masonic Brotherhood leaving the Battery will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

LAST WEEK.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents. Friday, the last day for Ladies, from 11 to 5 o'clock.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL residence, commanding a beautiful prospect, and five acres of good land, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. Will be exchanged for Stocks or Bonds.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.,
opposite Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND carriage-house, in Gothic style, with every convenience, and one acre of land, stocked with choicest fruit trees; 40 minutes by cars or boat.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—THE NEW AND elegant, 16½ feet wide, four-story, English basement, brown stone front house, northeast corner 4th-av. and 35th-st., fronting on the avenue. Rent very moderate. Inquire of RANDOLPH W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY STONE FRONT English basement dwelling house No. 972 Broadway, a splendid location and a gem of a house, 15 feet front, with all the modern improvements and in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square and the 5th-av. Possession given at once. Apply directly in the rear, of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th av.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. It can be examined from 12 to 2 o'clock. Inquire of Dr. B., No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, JUST BUILT, with all modern improvements, on the northwest corner of Broadway and 25th-st., on Madison-square. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 12 A. M., or at No. 383 Broome-st.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT AT NO. 390 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st. Inquire at No. 383 Broome-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE next five months. A two-story and attic house, neatly furnished, with small garden, situated on 152d-st., Carmansville, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church, in the best neighborhood near New-York. To a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT RYE—One hour's ride from the City, convenient to depôt. Possession given immediately. Rent to suit the times. For further particulars, address or call at the premises at Rye, or at No. 107 Grand-st., Williamsburg.
JOHN H. MINUSE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF LOCATING in the City as a physician, wishes to rent a small basement room for an office in some street, say from 35th to 39th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.; English basement preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of, within the localities above stated, will address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad depôt and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay; adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 30 acres of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within one hour of the City; would be exchanged for merchandise, wild land in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, or a good farm. Address COUNTRY SEAT, office of this paper.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, 55 acres, at Mount Pleasant, highly improved, 3 minutes' walk from Kensico Station, on the Harlem Railroad, about one hour's ride from this City, with dwelling and outhouses, 100 apple trees, (selected grafts,) and other productive fruits, watered by surface springs of superior quality. Altogether a very desirable residence. Inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, corner of Morris-st.
GEO. B. GRANNISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM WITHIN THREE hours' ride from New-York or Albany in exchange for a large one (450 acres) near Cleveland, Ohio, in good repair, with superior buildings, and in a healthy neighborhood—a good grain and an unsurpassed stock or dairy farm. Liberal terms, and a bargain will be given. Address J. W. W., box No. 88, Brooklyn, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 16TH ULT., TEN RAILROAD TICKETS (with coupons No. 55, which have been canceled,) from Albany to Chicago, and ten from Albany to Detroit, by the Great Western Railroad. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to GILBERT P. SHARP, Harlem Railroad Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

LOST—THURSDAY, NOV. 12, IN BROADWAY, A porte-monnaie, containing two $10 bills, (think they were on one of the Utica Banks,) and some change. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving the same, or sending notice to MISS ELLEN DAY, No. 75 West 29th-st.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO PURCHASED some Post-Office stamps, on the 11th inst., at this office, left her shawl on the counter. Can have the same by applying at subscription desk.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS assistant in a small boarding-school for boys, a few miles from the City; must be a good disciplinarian. Will be expected to take charge of classes in French and Latin. Will also teach a few English classes. Salary for the Winter moderate. Address stating terms TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS TO INstruct two young misses in the English branches, French and music. Satisfactory references required. Address No. 289 5th-av.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, office No. 413 Broome-st., has recently received for identification two gold watches, and a lot of jewelry, such as gold, cameo and diamond ear-drops, breastpins and brooches, mourning and landscape pins; a lot of books, apparently stolen from various bookstores; three pieces of gingham and calico, a chest of green tea, a box of tobacco, a lot of cigars, and two boats. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of a double and single harness, "W." on the blinders, stolen from Fort Washington. Give notice as above.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 43 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and privatte table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE CITY Hall; a large front room well furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two singlemen, to let with board in a private family. Address, with real name and place of business, J. S. OGILVIE, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

A SPLENDID HOME, WITH GOOD LIVING.—A small private family, who live in style, above but near Madison-sq., between Broadway and Fifth-av., (best part of the city,) would add a gentleman and wife to their number. To one wishing a home, with comfort, address with name, &c., Home, *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $150 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 333 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive new pupils on Monday and prepare them practically for business by Jan. 1. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers at half the usual expense of time and money. Terms for "hard times" only $15. Regular terms, $25. Four seats vacant.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 61 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons.
J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY Rosewood Furniture, elegant carved piano-forte, valuable paintings, Bohemian statuary, vases, unique and recherché decorations, and beautiful works of art, the property of Charles B. Livingston, Esq. Also, a magnificent private establishment, Hughs' French coupee, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly furniture, &c., of this house will be sold strictly without reserve, affording to purchasers an opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of obtaining superb furniture, &c., without regard to its original cost or present value. Catalogues of the sale, which will be for cash, will be at the house on the morning of sale. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Facilities will be afforded for carting and shipping the goods, if desired, by competent persons.

Contents of the house consists in part of elegant carved rosewood furniture, in suites, embracing three full suites in three-color brocade and tapestry, with slip covers, Egyptian and statuary top centre and pier tables, fine splendid mantel pier mirrors, French escritoire, two superb marble-top etageres, brocade and lace curtains, consoles in buhl work, corner etageres, with plate backs, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, Turkish lounges, rich carved 7½ octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two superior rosewood secretary book-cases, suite furniture in silk velvet, Axminster and royal Wilton carpets, French shades, marble statuary, elegant mantel vases, with a number of large and valuable oil-paintings, in rich frames, marble clock, &c.

Dining Room, Chamber and Library.—Rosewood dressing bureaus, French armoire, plate front, superb carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, sofas, cottage and other chairs, china toilet sets, mirrors, conversation chairs, oak dining room furniture, marble top buffet, extension table, oak chairs, silver ware and rich china, ruby and cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, marble hall stand, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c. To commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

G. L. Smith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEhold furniture, rosewood piano-forte, pier glasses, carpeting, plated ware, cutlery, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 14, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence No. 124 West 16th-st., comprising a very general assortment of valuable furniture, in good order. The whole will be sold without any reserve for cash, without regard to the weather, and consists in part of one splendid toned rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, double bass and harp; two suites of richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade; several valuable oil-paintings, two large gilt-framed pier glasses, lace curtains, do. damask and cornices, window shades, Brussels tapestry carpeting, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood mirror-back etageres, corner do., Dresden painted vases and mantel ornaments, French China spittoons, library secretary bookcase, &c. Dining-room—Solid oak marble-top buffet, extension dining table, oak arm chairs, sofa bed, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as forks spoons, &c.; French China tea and breakfast ware, cut glass, stone ware, walnut tea and dining table, mirrors, &c. Bedrooms are beautifully furnished, with rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-top solid rosewood and walnut bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, superior spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, carved mahogany rockers and chairs, mirrors, clocks, mantel vases, ingrain carpeting, stair and hall, clothes rods. Also, one rosewood hat stand, marble top. N. B.—Careful carmen will be on hand to pack and ship, if desired, at reasonable charges. Sale peremptory.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see Catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in figured brocatel, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany suites covered in hair cloth, mahogany rockers covered in do., rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved rosewood etageres and book-racks, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany marble-top side, centre and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, single and double hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, matting, oil-cloth, stair rods, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Brandy, &c.; 8 cases fine brandy, from private stock. Also, about 20 dozen Lubin's extracts.

At 12 o'clock.

3 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other very fine specimens.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 44 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at

NIBLO'S

On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by

E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of. To be positively sold without any reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

A SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY, NOV. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 19—$755 38.
Mills & Ray, due Oct. 28—$890 46.
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 10—$437 13.
Jas. De Gray, due Jan. 16, 1858—$310 65.

Ezra Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CHOICE BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW & CO., No. 28 Pine-st., will sell at their salesroom, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock: 5 cases of the very choicest Dutch flower roots yet offered, comprising the rarest varieties of hyacinths, (single and double,) tulips, jonquils, lilies, narcissus, crocusses, &c. Particular attention is solicited to this sale, as they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and opportunity is offered for a fine selection.

B. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, MONDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st. Sheriff's sale. Large stock of hosiery, gloves, ladies' collars, and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SALE comprising a variety of Insurance stocks and other securities THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE STOCK of pianos, with and without the Æolian attachment, of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make, will be sold at the warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale is on account of the fire that occurred a short time since. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Three superb instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 32 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 91	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter....... 384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857....... 10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
MILLORD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN,
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEO. S. COE,
CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
CEPHUS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON President.
Secretary, Isaac Abbatt. *Actuary*, Sheppard Homans.
Medical Examiner. Minturn Post, M. D.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 162 Nassau-st.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$2,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE of New-York property only; also, $2,000, $2,500, $2,700, $3,000, $7,000, and other larger sums to be invested in the purchase of mortgages at a discount. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
Schell, Slosson & Hutchins, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
Banks & Anderson, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. Buxton, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE integrity, great business experience, and extensive connections abroad, about engaging in a general mercantile, commission and shipping business, and having a cash capital of $5,000 at his command, desires, as special partner, a gentlemen with a similar amount—for which interest at 7 per cent. per annum, and a fourth of the net profits of the business, say for five years, is offered. It is requested that none but *bona fide* applications may be made. Address E. H. R., Box No. 3,805 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-Office.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
CHAS. A. FISHER.

Nov. 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WATERBURY & MOUNT was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are requested to make payment only to BENJAMIN P. MOUNT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Walters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
NO. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED.
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

AN INVOICE OF
$20,000
WORTH OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
(Bought at recent sales)
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR
PRICES. FOR CASH.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

A
LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, David Lines, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin	$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin	75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin	800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin	400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24.......1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23.......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday........Dec. 5	Saturday........Nov. 14
	Saturday........Dec. 26

Price of Passage—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..........$60 | Second Cabin..........$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow. Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 4, North River, at at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY Nov. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. Evans, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. Preston. }

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Supervisors relative to the purchase of the Glass Ballot Boxes, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., to make inquiry in relation to the purchase of said boxes. All parties interested are requested to attend.

WM. WILSON, }
THOS. McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER, }

ANTI-WOOD MEETING,
In front of the Merchants' Exchange,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¼ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article.—As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the Triesemar in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hasard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

FITS! FITS!!—THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT, prepared by Dr. S. HART, will cure fits, spasms, and all nervous diseases, when all other means have failed. For particulars, see *Medical Recorder*. Principal office, No. 761 Broadway. Wholesale agents, BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York; J. WRIGHT, New-Orleans.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

DR. CORBITT IS CONSULTED CONFIDENTIALLY at No. 202 Hudson-st., near Canal. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days, without hindrance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
Wm. F. Mott,
John Halsey,
Edward Wood,
Robert L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun,
Edward Merritt,
Henry Barrow,
Geo. B. Grinnell,
B. M. Whitlock,
Geo. H. Beyer,
Charles Ely,
Joseph Lawrence,
Jas. G. Garner,
Richard P. Bruff,
L. B. Wyman,
Edward Willets,
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John R. Willis,
Smith Lawrence,
John Allen,
R. Lind. Murray,
E. W. Corlies,
Wm. M. Abbatt,
Edward Haight,
Sam. C. Paxson,
Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hussey,
D. Cromwell, Jr.,
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David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM B. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID M. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, Wm. R. Stafford, James Ryne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, Wm. Welch, Thomas S. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 2.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o24-law6wS* No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID M. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, William R. Stafford, James Ryne Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, William Welch, Thos. S. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 1.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857. ANDERSON & WYATT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-street.
o24-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID LINES against JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Sirs: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 12, 1857.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

N. B.—The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1857.

o31-law6wS* ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, } Executors.
my23-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-law6mS Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

o24-law6mS* GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
LEVI HART, }

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 250—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. [illegible] 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., No. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., No. 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 260, 298—Nassau-st., Nos. 83, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 348, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 91—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 109, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. [illegible] West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 103—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-[illegible] way, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

Office of Receiver of Taxes, (New Court-House,) }
No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 89,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 173 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS NEW-YORK and Erie pattern, fifty-six pounds per lineal yard—Crawshay's make—in Bond, for sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Report of their Committee.

The following is an official report of the progress made yesterday by the Committee of the Unemployed, that is authorized to seek out the most destitute among the unemployed and report their names to the Mayor for immediate relief.

REPORT.

The Committee met at 9½ o'clock, yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. BURKE, and from thence proceeded to the office of the Mayor. At 11 o'clock they were admitted, when they presented a list to him of seventeen destitute families, numbering sixty-three persons. The Mayor gave Mr. BURKE a letter to deliver to Mr. KELLOG, Superintedent of Out-door Poor, containing a request that the relief of the families named be attended to as soon as possible. He also requested the Committee to continue their labors, report the names of the destitute, and he would do all in his power to have their wants relieved without unnecessary delay. The Committee then retired from the office and proceeded to the Central Park to consult with the Chief Engineer in relation to the prospect of obtaining employment there; the number to be employed and the time when they would be ready to commence work. On arriving at the gate the Committee were informed by the officer that the Chief Engineer was not on the ground, and perhaps would not be until the following day. The Committee then came away and on their return discovered groups of men sitting upon the rocks that line the streets in that portion of the City, waiting for work, and appearing to be sadly in need of food. Many of them were questioned by the Committee. Some said they could do without assistance until Monday or Tuesday, while others expressed themselves in direst need of immediate relief. The names of the latter were taken down by the Committee, as authorized by the Mayor, to be reported for relief to-day. One of the Committee, while passing in Bayard-street, was accosted by a man who knew him, who begged him, in strongest terms, to put down his name for relief, as he and family, numbering five in all, had eaten nothing for four days. His name was taken down, and he was promised relief to-day.

The Committee will be in Tompkins-square on Monday morning for the purpose of reporting to the unemployed when and where they can obtain work. Meanwhile the Committee will continue daily the work of ascertaining and reporting the names of those in destitute circumstances. Signed

D. GURDON, H. BUSGRE,
W. BURKE, AUG. DESSON,
P. DONNELY, P. DUNN.

Committee authorized to seek out and report names of persons in destitute circumstances.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE YESTERDAY.

There were very few workingmen and a great many rowdies in Tompkins-square yesterday. In the morning PETER MORAHAN addressed them and read a letter from Madame RUSK, in which she promised substantial aid for the poor. At 2½ o'clock in the afternoon she was present and spoke to the crowd. When she attempted to leave the square she was surrounded by the rowdies, who would not let her pass, and jostled her pretty roughly, until Officers PURDY and PARLAMAN came to her assistance, and conveyed her in safety outside the limits of the square.

Letter from Ex-Senator Dix.

The following letter from Hon. JOHN A. DIX was written for presentation before the meeting of the American Industrial Association, at Hope Chapel, on Tuesday evening, but failed to arrive in season:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 7th instant, inviting me to attend and address a public meeting about to be called, by arrangement of the American Industrial Association, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the suffering condition of the unemployed laboring poor, and to suggest the best practicable means of relief."

You do not name the day; but presuming it will be an early one, I am reluctantly compelled to decline, as I shall be out of town the greater part of next week.

Feeling deeply impressed with the importance of the object proposed by your association, I avail myself of the opportunity of making a few suggestions on the general subject.

Certainly, no man of ordinary sensibility can consider the destitute condition of the multitudes thrown out of employment in this City by the recent reaction in the over-stimulated enterprise of the country without the profoundest anxiety. Nor will he withhold any effort within the compass of his ability, or any contribution within his means, to alleviate their wants. It is not probable that the men of the present generation will witness the recurrence of so urgent a necessity for their interposition, or that their sympathies will ever again be so powerfully addressed. The revulsion which has led to this appeal is one of those extraordinary vicissitudes which occur only at distant intervals of time; and to regard the appeal with indifference, or refuse the measure of public or private assistance demanded by the general want, would be an unmanly dereliction of duty. The public has a right to look to the City government for all the coöperation and aid which it is in its power to lend to relieve the sufferings of those who are thus thrown out of employment. The only question is, in what mode its interposition may be justly invoked. No one will deny that it may be properly asked to continue public works which have been commenced or are in progress. There ought to be no doubt of the propriety of undertaking works which have been determined on and are to be executed within a reasonable time. These are legitimate objects for action; and in seasons of wide spread distress among the laboring classes, no municipal administration can decline to carry them out without forfeiting the public approbation and support. Through the ordinary channels of distributing relief to the necessitous the City authorities may also, by an enlarged provision of means, do much to diminish the aggregate suffering; and they cannot fail to meet these responsibilities promptly and generously, without doing violence to the public expectation and feeling.

Beyond this I do not see that a Government can act either to the advantage of the public or the classes in whose behalf its interposition is sought; and it is a matter of deep regret that expectations, which cannot in the nature of things be realized, should have been encouraged in any quarter. The theory that it is the duty of Governments to find employment for all who are in want of it, has never been entertained excepting by the merest visionaries; and all attempts to carry it out have ended in consequences the most disastrous to those whose benefit it was specially intended to promote. At a time like this, it is all important to the public tranquillity that the boundaries within which the action of the municipal authorities may be properly solicited should be clearly marked out. It is of equal importance that the true pecuniary relation of the great mass of the community to the few, who possess an amount of wealth disproportioned to that of their fellows, should be distinctly understood. It is statistically untrue (though a different opinion is sometimes entertained) that the wealthy few possess the greater part of the aggregate property of the State. For every million which is found in large masses, there are tens of millions diffused in smaller portions among the great body of the people; and it cannot be reasonably doubted that by far the larger portion of the general wealth is in the hands of those who have earned it by their patient and laborious industry. The assumption that those who produce everything have nothing, while it is unfounded in fact, is calculated, by misleading the uninformed, to create mischievous prejudices, and to disturb the very foundations of society. Our social system was organized by the wisest men of their age. It was founded upon the principle that the general welfare would be best promoted by leaving with the governed the largest liberty compatible with the public safety; and it is this freedom from restraint in the application of individual effort that generates inequality in the condition of our citizens—an equality arising sometimes from diversity of intellectual and physical endowment, and sometimes from accident and good fortune. In carrying out the fundamental principle of the system, the doors of our commonwealth were thrown wide open to the people of other countries. All were virtually invited to come in and share with us the advantages of a government free from exclusive privileges. If there are any among us who, by doctrine or practice, would substitute for this great catholic principle of equality others more narrow, who would array the laborer against the capitalist, the rich against the poor, or the native against the citizen of foreign birth, they are no friends of the Republic, and should be held by all lovers of good order as fomenters of civil discord and disorganization.

It is gratifying to believe that the present derangement in business will speedily pass away. Those who are in debt must settle their balances. Those who have lived beyond their means must pay the penalty of their extravagance and folly. But, with the most abundant harvest the country has ever produced, and with perpetual streams of treasure pouring in from the gold fields of California, it is not credible that the industry of the community should be disturbed beyond a very brief period of time. During this period, no public or private effort should be spared to sustain those who are sufferers from the prevailing embarrassments, without having been in any degree instrumental in producing them; and I trust your proposed meeting will lead to some measures of relief. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

D. R. THOMASON, Esq., Corresponding Secretary American Industrial Association.

A Practical Proposition for the Employment of Labor.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, New-York, Nov. 13, 1857.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: At this time when so large a number of men are in want of work, we beg leave to call your attention to an excellent opportunity for employing about 200 men, for a month or six weeks.

It is now nearly two years since we paid into the City Treasury, say $4,600, and our neighbors on Franklin-square and elsewhere have paid large sums also, so that there must now be in the Comptroller's hands, something more than $150,000, which was designed to pay laborers for grading and paving the extension of the Bowery into Pearl-street. The work is ready, the streets are opened, and have been so for nearly a year, and nothing probably exists to prevent the immediate employment of a large number of the starving unemployed, and their prompt payment, out of the moneys lying idle in the Treasury.

We are convinced that this excellent opportunity of affording the work so much needed has escaped the attention of the City authorities, and for this reason we take the liberty of reminding you of it, hoping that it will be instantly seized upon, for the good of the poor, as well as of tax-payers.

We have the honor to be, yours with respect,

(Signed.) HARPER & BROTHERS.

TWENTY-FIVE MORE DEATHS AT SEA.—The Hamburg bark *Elise Rubeck*, Capt. BOISEN, arrived yesterday from Hamburg, which port she left Oct. 5, consigned to F. KARCK. When she sailed there were 404 passengers on board, in ordinary health. Shortly after leaving port, however, a disease broke out among them which in its symptoms and fatality resembled cholera, and within 20 days 25 persons died. The latter part of the voyage, as usual, the disease pretty much disappeared.

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEW-WORLD.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as the steamboat *New World*, of the Albany line, was abreast of Hudson, a fire was discovered. It broke out around the framework of her starboard boiler. Fortunately it was soon extinguished by the use of the steam-pump. Damage about $200.

(Advertisement.)

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded by the American Institute at the last Fair, for Photographs, was to M. B. BRADY. The following evidences of this fact place in a somewhat fabulous light the misrepresentations of one of MR. BRADY'S cotemporaries:

Extract of a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Photographs, &c.

The only gold medal awarded for plain and retouched Photographs was to M. B. BRADY.

Respectfully, JOHN A. BUNTING.

Extract from official report.

It is in this view that your Committee unanimously join in awarding to (Nos. 1,539 and 1,540) plain and retouched Photographs, by BRADY, the first premium.

Extract from awards.

M. B. BRADY, best plain and retouched Photographs, gold medal.

(Advertisement.)

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the Hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious, and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa, and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The ointment is, also, a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most powerful bill is presented to the patrons of this popular place of amusement for this evening, viz.: The great Irish drama of "O'Neal the Great," the magnificent pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the beautiful drama of the "Devil's Daughter, or The Three Temptations." In addition to the above we are to have the American Acrobats in one of their master feats, entitled, "Double Traper de la Perche."

(Advertisement.)

TRUE ECONOMY.—If you cannot afford to buy an entire new suit, go to KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his inimitably beautiful HATS. It will impart such a distingué air, such freshness and grace to your appearance, that you will look ten years younger, and seem costumed anew. This is the HAT for the times; nothing has been issued this season equal to it.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	200	Erie Railroad	15⅛
9,000	Virginia 6s	88	465	do	15¼
7,000	Missouri State 6s	74	100	do b10	16
2,000	do	74⅛	800	do	16
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	63½	400	do	15⅞
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	97	100	do s8	15¼
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s c	83	50	do b30	16
15,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	58	50	do b3	15⅞
3,000	Erie R. Con bs. '71	32	400	Harlem R. R. b3	7
35,000	H. R. RR. con. b.	45	750	Reading R. R	39¼
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	61⅛	100	do s30	39
6,000	do	61¼	635	do	39
2,000	do s10	61¾	300	do b30	39¼
2,000	N. Y. & N. H. b. '60	83	100	do s30	38
1,600	Mich. So. S'g F'd b	63	100	Mich. C. R. R b30	59
8,500	Ill. Cent. R. R. b	83	370	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8⅛
19,500	do	84	155	do	8¼
10,000	do	84½	156	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19
10,000	do	85	150	do	18¼
2,000	Ill. Free. Bds w't p.	78	50	do	18⅜
5,000	Terre H. & Al. 2d M.	48	250	do	18
15	Bank of New-York	90¼	250	do s3	18¼
5	do	90½	100	do b3	18½
20	Bank of Commerce	92	350	do b3	19
19	Metropolitan Bank	90	300	do b60	19½
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co. s30	100	200	do s3	19
91	do	100½	100	do s10	19
200	Penn. Coal Co.	60	307	Panama Railroad	85⅞
220	Cumb. Coal Co. ...s3	9½	32	do	84¼
350	do s3	9¾	90	do	84½
450	do	9⅞	100	do b30	84¾
325	do	10	50	do b60	85¼
300	do b30	10	675	Illinois Central RR.	94
100	do b30	10⅛	100	do	95
100	do s30	9¾	100	do s8	94
200	do	9½	100	do	94½
65	Pacific Mail S. Co.	66½	58	do	93¾
155	do	66	30	do	92¾
165	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	74	251	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13½
50	do s10	74¼	150	do	13
270	do	74½	123	Gal. & Chic. R.	74
200	do b60	75	32	do	73½
500	do s60	72¾	314	Cleve. & Tol. R	38
885	do	74½	350	do	37¾
850	do s10	74	100	do b10	37½
200	do b3	74½	1050	do	37⅝
250	do s3	74¼	100	do b10	37⅞
100	do s30	73¾	35	do	37¼
50	do s30	73	80	Chic. & R. I. R.	73¼
25	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	38½	140	do	73½
32	do	38	100	do s10	73
40	do	37¾	125	C. B. & Quincy R.	69

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Sales by S. DRAPER, Nov. 13:

20 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each	93½
10 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	99½
10 shares North Amer. Fire In. Co., $100 each	99½
$3,000 7 ₱ ct. 1st M. Bs. N. Y. & Har. R. R. '72. In. ad	61½
$3,000 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. C. S. F. Bs. Mil. & Hor. R. R. '82	35
$5,000 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. C. S. F. Bs. Mil. & Beloit R. R. '82	21
$4,000 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the State of Missouri	72½
$15,000 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis	69

Sales by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Nov. 13:

$2,000 Cin. City 6 ₱ cent. Bds., redeemable 1882 ....$1000 each	76½ and int.
$1,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ c. Bds., due 1877	50 and int.
$1,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ c. Bds., due 1877	50¾ and int.
$1,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ c. Bds., due 1877	50¼ and int.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. Water Loan st'k, due July 1 ...$1,000 ea.	82 and int.
$56,000 U. S. 5 ₱ c. Coupon B., (known as the Texan ind'y B.) $1,000 ea.	101½ and int.
50 shares Erie Railroad ....$100 each	15½
30 shares Fox and Wis. Imp'nt Co. ....$100 each	36
5 shares New-York Central R. R. ....$100 each	73½

By E. LUDLOW, Jr., & Co.:

$26,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond-du-Lac 8 ₱ c. Land Grant B. (Nov. c'n att'd) flat, hy'd	8
$2,000 City of Wheeling 6 ₱ c. Bds., due 1873	42
10 shares Park Bank ....$100 each	Passed
25 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. $100 each	75
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co. ...$50 each	76

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri State 6s	74¼	350	Har. R. R. Pref'd.	20
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	85¼	160	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	19⅝
15,000	Hud. Riv. R. C. B.	50	100	do b15	20
7,000	E. R. 3d M. Bds.	69	50	do	19⅞
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	30	72	Mi. S. & N. I. pref. S.	38
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	101½	67	La C. & Mil. R. R.	8⅝
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	66½	100	do	8¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	61	110	Panama Railroad	85½
100	Reading R. R. s15	39	25	Mich. Central R. R.	59
100	do s15	39½	25	Ill. Central R. R.	93¾
1100	do	40	100	do	94
500	do b10	40	125	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
225	do	39¾	25	do	13⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75	25	do	13¼
570	do	75½	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74
200	do s30	74¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s10	38½
100	do s60	74	100	do	38¼
50	Erie Railroad	16	200	do b30	39
80	Harlem Railroad	7	300	do	39
200	do	7⅛	100	do s7	38⅛
100	do	7½	190	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74½

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, P. M.

The English money news by the *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, October 31, was made public at an early hour this forenoon, and was favorably construed, as will be seen by the buoyant effect on our Stock Exchange. The *Arabia*, it will be borne in mind, left here on Wednesday, 14th October, the day after the suspension of the banks. The accounts she carried out embraced nearly the whole of the previous week, as no steamer sailed on Saturday, the 10th, the day of temporary disaster to the Illinois Central, New-York and Erie, and Michigan Central roads. The advices therefore, were the worst of the panic for the railways; its climax for the banks; and its subsequent favorable turn for the money and stock markets. The steamer's mail reached London on Monday, Oct. 26, and she sailed on her return the following Saturday. The intermediate arrivals from this side were the *City of Washington*, one day later, and the *Fulton* three days later, that is from New-York to Saturday, Oct. 17. We have given up a large space in our news columns to the financial discussions which followed in England the result of these accounts. The conclusion at once arrived at on the announcement of the stoppage of the New-York banks, was the favorable and reasonable one, that we had seen the worst on this side, and that the effect would be one of relief to the bullion market on the other. The whole case appears to have been at once understood and appreciated, particularly by the money writer for the London *Times*, who intimates what was really felt, though not publicly expressed here, that the banks should either have changed their persistent and rapid course of curtailment on the merchants, or stopped payment themselves a fortnight sooner, and thus saved scores of firms, which need not then have failed. The railway suspensions were rightly regarded as the inevitable incident to the prostrate condition of all credit and of the exchanges which preceded the bank suspension, and the practical effect upon the London market for these securities was at no time greater than three or five ₱ cent., as compared with the previous ruling, and nearly the whole of this was recovered before the steamer sailed. The lowest for Illinois Central Shares was 89 ₱ cent., leaving off 92½ on Friday; for the Bonds 70 ₱ cent., recovering to 74 ₱ cent. The bids for New-York Central were at one time reduced to 60 ₱ cent., but the subsequent transactions were made at 61@65 ₱ cent. The Shares of Erie and Michigan Southern were dealt in at even higher terms than before, and State Stocks were in demand and held for better rates. The Bonds of the New-York Central were in continued demand, the Sixes held for 78 ₱ cent., the Sevens for 88 ₱ cent. The Bonds of the Michigan Central were but little influenced by the reported protest of the paper of the Company on this side, while the Shares fell off to 45 bid, 55 asked. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes that the reduced terms for our Stocks had brought in a number of small investors not before in the market. He quotes Illinois Centrals as leaving off firm at 9 discount. A subsequent dispatch to Liverpool, on Saturday, quotes a further improvement to 7½ discount, and the same dispatch quotes Consols at 90 ₱ cent., and the bullion in the French Bank more steady, although reduced, it was estimated, as low as £8,-000,000.

The failures by this arrival are numerous, but not of startling interest to this side. The Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, having a large correspondence with a house in this City, was in trouble, but had received assistance. It was expected that the concern might have to go into liquidation. Its main troubles were of a local character, and not from New-York, although some suspended debt may have been created here. The Borough Bank of Liverpool had stopped payment, and assistance had not been fully arranged for its going on. The present trouble would not have taken place but for previous losses by Mr. OLIVER, the great ship-owner, and other parties a year or two ago. The house of W. & H. BRAND & Co., upon which Messrs. GARNER of this City made bills, had stopped payment, as it was anticipated here they would be compelled to do. The great Anglo-American houses, as far as known, were getting along well, and although the losses or debt in suspense on this side may be serious, no fear of serious trouble to their credits need be longer entertained. In the London discount market some disposition to caution was manifested in taking bills connected with the American trade, though this feeling would probably soon pass away.

On the general tone of the London Money and Liverpool and Manchester Produce markets, our correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write:

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

Money has been in active demand during the week at the full current rates for discount accommodation, but for short loan on approved securities the rates still continue moderate. Anticipations of the necessity for any further advance in the Bank of England rate have passed away since the receipt of the news per the *Arabia*, giving particulars of the suspension of specie payments on the part of the banks at New-York and Boston, the former action of the Bank of England having been rather directed to prevent the export of specie to the United States, in consequence of the state of the Exchanges between the two countries, than on account of the continued drain of silver to the East. During the early part of the week a rather gloomy feeling pervaded the mercantile community in consequence of the precarious position in which a large joint-stock bank at Liverpool and another at Glasgow are placed, and lest the complications in the United States should lead to serious disasters on this side. These gloomy feelings have since somewhat subsided, the good news from India having also contributed to bring about a more cheerful tone of feeling. In our last circular we quoted Consols at 88⅝@¾ for Money, and 88⅞@89 for Nov. 10. They have fluctuated a little during the week, and we now quote them 89⅜@½ for Money, and 89½@⅝ for the Account. There has been a continued demand for American Securities, although the transactions in Railroad Bonds and Shares have not been so extensive as during the preceding week. The Illinois Central Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds have changed hands at 76, 71, 70, 72 and 74, and the Shares at 7, 11, 10 and 9 discount. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds, 84; Erie Bonds of 1862, at 40, and the Shares at 17½; New-York Central Shares at 65. Of State Securities, Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, of the last issue, has been dealt in at 93@95; Pennsylvania Stock at 70@72, and the Bonds at 75, and Virginia 6 ₱ cent., and the 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, at about 80. Business in Manchester has been remarkably dull, and "short time" in the working of the mills has been resorted to in many instances. Towards the close of the week things wore a more cheerful aspect, and a resumption of more active business is anticipated. The Cotton market in Liverpool has been greatly depressed in consequence of the stringency of Money, and the suspension of the Borough Bank. The sales for the week will amount to about 14,300 bales, at lower prices, the decline, in many instances, being equal to ⅜d.@⅝d. ₱ lb. We have again to report lower prices in our Corn markets, the value of Wheat having declined nearly 3s. ₱ qr. We quote the best American White at 58s.; best Red, 53s.@54s. ₱ qr. Flour—Fresh Canadian, 31s.@32s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed, 36s.; Yellow, 37s.; White, 39s. ₱ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes are steady at £11 10s., in bbls., and £10 12s. 6d. in bags. In Clover Seed there is no change to report. In the absence of business, Rails are extremely flat, and prices are nominally lower. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

P. S.—Consols have advanced to 89⅝@¾ for Money, and 89¾@⅞ for the Account.

The fall in Cotton was not unexpected, and still lower terms are looked for by the subsequent packets. Orleans middlings had been selling for as many *pence* sterling, as at one time at New-Orleans they were selling for only the same number of *cents*—the difference being within a fraction of *one hundred per cent.!* Of course the Liverpool market soon sympathised with the enormous decline and difficulty of negotiating sales on this side. The present quotation is ⅜d. less than by the packet of the 24th October. The Manchester goods and yarns market was also depressed by our news, but was recovering again at the close of the week. The British export of Cotton goods in September was $17,300,000 in value, against $16,250,000 same month last year. The stock of American Cotton at Liverpool, Oct. 30, was down to 160,690 bales, against 339,920 same date last year; of all sorts, 314,170, against 448,680 same time last year. Flour and Wheat were lower, and Indian Corn in less demand. American Flour quoted 28s.@32s. White Wheat 7s. 6d. @8s. The India markets are reported improved for goods, but not so favorable for the exchanges.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits.... £4,861,740 .. Increase £28,719
Other Deposits..... 11,263,986 .. Increase 131,134
Rest .... 3,239,499 .. Increase 16,682
Gov't Securities... 10,254,541 .. Same as last week.
Other Securities... 20,404,597 .. Decrease 134,968
Notes unemployed... 3,485,840 .. Increase 268,655

The amount of notes in circulation is £29,766,-265, being a decrease of £416,980, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,369,794, showing a decrease of £154,684, when compared with the preceding return. The Bank of France, at the same time, is reduced to $8,200,000.

The private letters do not vary in tone from the newspaper reports. The accounts in regard to the Money Market are rendered brighter than they would otherwise have been by the India news, which naturally assisted the recovery in the English Funds. The French Funds keep steady at about 67 ₱ cent. for the 3 ₱ cent *Rente*. At Hamburg, the failure of PIPER & WINTERHOFF, connected with a firm of the same parties in this City, was made public. The Manchester firm of THORNSON, HUGGINS, WARD & Co. in the American trade has failed for half a million sterling. In Paris, the American panic excited a good deal of remark, but we do not hear that the French commercial letters are particularly gloomy. The letters from Mr. BENSON, Mr. PEABODY and other English parties in interest in the Illinois Central Company are understood to be highly satisfactory. The *Arabia* brought $1,025,000 in Gold from England, and $130,000 from Havre, larger sums than were looked for by this opportunity.

Our own market for Stocks to-day ran quite wild on the news, the sales being large and well distributed through the list, at an advance, in several instances, of 4@5 ₱ cent. on the bullish rates of yesterday. The outside orders appeared to be large, in addition to the speculative movement among the members of the Exchange, and at the close in the afternoon the general market was firm. New-York Central, from 72½ yesterday afternoon went to 76¼@½; Panama, 78@86; Erie, 14¾@16⅜; Michigan Southern, 17@20; Reading, 37½@40; Illinois Central, 89@94; the Bonds, 79@85½; Toledo, 36@39; Missouris, 73@74⅜, and the remainder of the list in like proportion. The purchaser of New-York Central by a short interest contributed somewhat to the rapid additional spring in prices. The rise in Panama was, probably, on information or order from England, where the Stock has a strong support. The Bonds of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central were all in good demand, while the sums offering on sale were moderate.

The Money Market shows very little variation to-day. The ease in supply is increased by the tenor of the English news and the remittances in Gold received by the *Arabia*. The return business for the *Arago's* mail to-morrow will be light, owing to the pre-occupation of the merchants with their letters received by the English steamer. Bills on London close 107@107½ ₱ cent.; Paris, 5.35@5.25. We hear of no Specie engagements. The New-Orleans steamer yesterday carried out $350,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $81,208; paid out, $131,116; and held at the close, $5,213,238. The price of Gold continues at 100⅜@100½. Philadelphia Funds, 97@97½, and in demand; Baltimore, 96@96½.

We learn that the damages done by the late freshet on the Erie Railroad have been repaired, and that trains will hereafter run regularly between this City and Dunkirk, and Buffalo.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $614,-604, against $889,633 the week ending Nov. 15, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	122	$31,466	423	$146,892	80	$26,823
Man. of Cotton	63	11,225	715	124,734	63	11,915
Man. of Silk	49	17,263	127	127,432	63	32,342
Man. of Flax	183	14,534	1124	102,903	27	7,722
Miscellaneous	64	12,253	226	29,002	65	13,317
Total	481	$87,741	2615	$525,863	298	$92,189
		526,863				87,741
Total entered		$614,604	Total marketed			$179,930

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR steady. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for Common Extra State. WHEAT firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 87½c. for Chicago Spring. CORN firmer; sales 4,000 bushels, at 66c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—31,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Barley; 5,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, mostly in the forenoon. The *Arabia's* news was worse than expected, but factors refused to give way to any material extent. Sales of the week, 30,500 bales; receipts of the week, 39,500 bales; stock, 148,000 bales. The receipts up to the present time at this port, as compared with those of last year, fall short 159,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 280,000. SUGAR buoyant at 5¼c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, 22c. PORK dull. LARD, in kegs, 13c.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Friday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Late in the day prices declined ⅛c., owing to the receipt of the *Arabia's* news.

We have not heard anything in regard to the Charleston, Savannah and Augusta markets since the *Arabia's* advices.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT declined 2c. CORN firm. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—400 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 9,300 bushels Wheat; 10,500 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Prices have declined ¼c.@⅜c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$1,300 City 6s, 84½; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, P. R. R., 84½; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 50; 14 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾; 87 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 62 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61; 10 Union Canal Preferred, 3¼; 20 Morris Canal Preferred, 84½; 5 do., 86; 14 Vicksburg R. R., 6½; 32 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 89; 100 Reading Railroad, 19¾; 335 do., 19⅞; 157 do., 20; 24 Lehigh Scrip, 34¼; 8 do., 35; 90 Morris Canal, 40; 50 Schuylkill Nav. Preferred, 15; 160 Schuylkill Navigation, 8; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 50; 29 Bank of Pennsylvania, 104.

Closing Prices.—Phuadel. 6s, 84@84¾; Phila. R. R. 84@84¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91¾@92¼; Pennsylvania 6s, 81½@82; Reading Railroad, 20⅛@20¼; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70 65; Reading R. R. Mortg. 6s, '44, 81. Pennsylvania R. R., 38¾@38⅞; Morris Canal Consolidated 39¾@42; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 56@58; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15@15½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mtg., 59@63; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mtg., 50@53; Long Island, 9¼@9¾; Vicksburg, 6½@7; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 3¼@3½; New-Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@7¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Ericsson	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Arago	New-York	Havre	Nov. 14
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 25
FROM EUROPE.			
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Hammonia	Hamburg	New-York	Nov. 1
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 4
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 11
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12
Empire City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 17
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Mr. Kingsford and lady, Mr. Steinkanber and lady, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Charlotte Clement, J. S. Brander and lady, Mrs. Henner, Miss E. Crowther, Dr. Dudley, lady and niece, Miss Collins, Miss Ackland, Miss Pettibone, Miss Taylor, P. C. J. Weston, lady and servant, Miss Clows, Lindley Hains, lady and son, Mr. Orgill and lady, Mr. Cammack and lady, Mr. Meschert, lady, infant and nurse, W. Shippen and lady, Mr. Hilton, J. Chadwick, R. Coolidge, D. S. Owens, J. McLean, F. P. Corbin, Mr. Trupman, A. Vander Horst, Mr. Carver and lady, Rev. H. McLaughian, J. V. Beam, Jr., and lady, Mr. Turner, Miss Cammick and servant, R. Barth, Mr. Oelkers, J. Dudley, E. Castillion, R. W. Standley, R. C. Burtage, Mr. Roochie and lady, E. L. Corning, Mr. Stucchi, G. E. Mumford, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Hunsinger, Geo. A. Wicks, Mr. Kruger, J. Lord, Mr. De Rouge, T. H. Smith, Mrs. Roochie, Mrs. Denham and 2 sons, P. Herzog, A. Ullmann, E. Leiche, J. B. Morris, T. Cardukes, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Milligan, Mr. Scholefield, F. C. Carter, Mr. Torrees, E. Herfurth, Matthias Smith, A. H. Silby, T. Simpson, G. W. Morton, W. D. Morton, Mr. Aveille, Mr. Curtis, J. B. Joseph, Mr. Lehmaier, Mr. Aimes, E. King, A. Benson, Jr., E. Bech, Mr. Hiltman, J. J. Griffin, Mr. Gunn, G. C. Perkins, Mr. Fisher, C. Howe, K. McDonald, Mr. McClelland, Mr. Gemmell, Mr. Gilmour, G. Heard, A. Heard, Jr., Mr. Leon, F. Lacey, E. M. Potrier, Jr., Mr. Sybrendt, J. F. Stower, Mr. Alvarey, Mr. Aguilion, Mr. Siballos, Sir Wm. G. Ouseley, Lady Ouseley, Miss Ouseley and 2 maids, C. P. Brown, R. P. Ticknor, J. Pattison, Mr. Appold, R. Morris, E. A. Benedict, H. E. Legram, Mr. Costin, Mrs. Brown, Miss E. Sassian, J. B. Howes and lady, Mr. Janssen, P. Pellier and lady, J. Pellier and son, J. Renaud, J. Martin, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Ryan, lady and daughter, J. Kirkman, J. Platt, Sir Wm. G. Ouseley's 2 male servants, Captain Timmerman, Mr. Grimm.

In ship Courier, from Rio Janeiro—Mrs. E. Hoyt, L. J. Stockmeyer, Capt. C. Ringet and lady, Joseph Sterett.

In bark Trajan, from Bordeaux—Leon Vivie.

In brig Morning Star, from St. Johns, P. R.—Andrew Martin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 45 | Sun sets ..... 4 44 | Moon rises.. 4 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 05 | Gov. Island. 7 49 | Hell Gate... 9 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, W. L. Drayton.

Ships Paragon, Drinkwater, London, Boyd & Hincken; Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks Cornelia, Barton, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; C. Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, Becker & Graves; California, Kempton, Gloucester, ——; Lamplighter, Harding, Cadiz, Bassett, Bacon & Co.; Zephyr, Thompson, Gibraltar, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; N. G. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes, Bishop & Brother; Elliott, Marsden, Pensacola, Pesant Bros.

Brig Rainbow, Mansfield, Mayagues, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schooners A. Sumner, Griffin, Newbern, J. C. Slaght; Equator, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island, Miller & Luther; Nye, Ward, Mobile, L. B. Gager; Z. Secor, Deane, Aux Cayes, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. Sheddon, White, Newbern, C. H. Pierson; Mindora, Sargent, Kingston, C. & E. J. Peters; A. Hastings (Br.) Sowereson, St. Johns, A. Smithers & Co.; Louisa, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Brings $1,000,000 in specie.

Ship Australia, (of Salem,) Kinsman, Marseilles Sept. 16, passed Gibraltar Oct. 2, with mdse to J. Henry Williams. Experienced heavy weather, lost fore yard, split sails, &c. Nov. 9, lat. 37 59, lon. 69 21, signalized a ship bound E. N. E. showing No. 863, 3d distinguishing pendant; same time, signalized a bark bound N. E., showing a white burgee, with red letters in it.

Ship Switzerland, Trask, Liverpool Oct. 8, with mdse. and 477 passengers to B. J. H. Trask, Jr. Had 2 deaths and 2 births during the passage.

Ship Camden, Bowles, Odessa Sept. 18, passed Gibraltar Oct. 14, with wool and linseed to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Courier, Bernsee, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to Foster, Elliott & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Virginian for Baltimore. Oct. 28, lat. 7 17, lon. 46 49, saw an Am. bark stg. with us, showing a white signal with a black anchor in it; supposed her to be the bark Blue Wing.

Ship Nile, (of Richmond,) Given, Sunderland Sept. 19, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co. Been 21 ds. W. of the Banks. Oct. 30, lat. 43, lon. 62, experienced a very heavy gale from S. W., during which lost the greater part of a suit of sails and sprung a leak.

Ship Sunny South, Stephenson, Rio Janeiro Oct. 1, with coffee to Geo. L. A. Moke & Co.

Bark Mustang, Greenman, Matagorda Bay 23 ds., with cotton and hides to McCready, Mott & Co.

Bark Trajan, Conant, Bordeaux 28 ds., with brandy, wine &c., to F. A. Bruguierre—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 17 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy weather.

Bark Voyager, (of Boston,) Freeman, Malaga Oct. 11 passed Gibraltar 13th, with fruit, &c., to Bassett, Bacon & Co.

Bark Elise Rubecke, (Ham.,) Boisen, Hamburg Oct. 5, with mdse. and 370 passengers to F. Karck. Had 28 deaths on the passage.

Bark Maria, (of Baltimore,) Brown, Montevideo City Sept. 29, and outer Roads 30th. Sld. in co. with bark J. B. Johnson, Blake, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Oct. 31, with wood, goat skins, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. Been 3 ds. N. of Delaware, with light N. E. winds.

Brig Circassian, (of Bucksport,) Hagan, Remedios Oct. 29, with molasses to H. D. Brookman.

Brig Black Hawk, Sparkes, Guanica, (P. R.,) Oct. 29, with sugar, &c., to master. Nov. 2, lat. 23 37, lon. 69 10, was boarded by a boat from H. B. M. gunboat Jasper, from Portsmouth, Eng., for Jamaica. Capt. Sparks having 3 of his crew sick at the time, requested the officer of the boat to render him some assistance; he replied that he would report him to the commander of the gunboat, and after gaining his own vessel she bore away on her cruise.

Brig Morning Star, (Br.,) Decker, St. Johns, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, (Br.,) Gillard, Malaga Oct. 2, passed Gibraltar Oct. 4, with lead and fruit to Draper & Devlin.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Spencer D., Mapes, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Coker, Newburyport 2 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil to C. H. Leonard.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Superior, Murch, Ellsworth, for Newark.

Schr. Hurd, Wood, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Davis, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Ship Senator, Coffin, for Liverpool; Robert Kelly, Barstow, do.

Below.

Bark Joseph Fish, Phillips, from —— Nov. 5. Had fine weather. Passed Cape Hatteras the 9th,—(By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13—Arr., brigs Robert Wing, Nickerson, Jacmel; Rollerson, Orlando, Aux Cayes; Laurilla, Lavender, Cape Haytien; M. E. Thompson, Partridge, Wilmington, N. C.; W. B. Parks, Adams, do.; Leghorn, Heath, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 28, 1857.—The schr. Nancy, fm. Falkland Islands, arrived to-day, for the purpose of procuring sails, rigging and provisions for ship Great Republic, lying at Stanley, having put into said place disabled on her passage from the Chincha Islands, bound to England, with a cargo of guano. She would proceed on her voyage after receiving supplies on the return of the above-named schooner.

The bark Rodman, from Boston, bound to Buenos Ayres, grounded on the English Bank on the evening of the 27th inst., and after cutting away the masts the master and crew left her and came to this city to-day, when the Consul, Mr. Hamilton, engaged small vessels and a French Government steamer to go down to the wreck and save property. The weather being mild, great hopes are entertained of success.

[Capt. Brown, of the bark Maria, arrived at this port to-day, from Montevideo, saw several small vessels going in to Montevideo on the night of the 29th, apparently loaded and coming up from the wreck.]

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 22, off Cape St. Roque, bark Mary Sawyer; same day, bark Blue Wing, Burnham, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore.

Oct. 29, lat. 8 N., lon. 46 58, bark Reindeer, Simmons, from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia.

Oct. 28, lat. 08 20 N., lon. 44 56, bark Arrow, of and for Salem from Rio Grande, 20 ds. out.

Oct. 29, lat. 42 45, lon. 61 30, bark Harriet L. Fisk, 20 ds. from New-Orleans for Dunkirk.

Nov. 3, lat. 43, lon. 56 55, ship Moro Castle, from Bristol for Portland.

Nov. 6, lat. 28 11, lon. 67 16, Br. schr. Blue Jacket, from Poitras for New-York.

Nov. 7, lat. 30 35 N., lon. 67 55 W., bark Argentine, of and for Salem, from Zanzibar, (Straits of Madagascar,) 72 ds. out; wished to be reported.—(By bark Maria.)

Nov. 10, lat. 33 56, lon. 72 38, was passed bark Joseph Hannah, of Portland, stg. S. W.

Nov. 12, lat. 39 55, lon. 72 30, was passed ship Lady Franklin, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro Oct. 1, ship Coosawattie, Paxton, from Liverpool, disg.; barks Evelyn, of Prospect, arr. Sept. 30; Horace, Carver, from Charleston, disg.; Archer, Lewis, from Liverpool, disg.; Concordia, (whaler,) McCorkall, on a cruise; Sally Magee, Clements, for Baltimore, disg.; Fanny Holmes, from Boston; Smallwood, just arr.; brigs Torrent, Montgomery, from Hamburg, do.; Cynthia, fm. Baltimore, do.; schrs. G. H. Townsend, from New-York, do.; North Point, arr., Oct. 1. The barks Blue Wing, Burnham, for Baltimore; Reindeer, Simmons, for Philadelphia, and Alice Thompson, for New-York, sld. Oct. 2.

At Montevideo Sept. 29, ship Masselan, Wettemore, fm. Darien, disg.; barks Seneca, Fenhagen, from New-York, arr. 26th, wtg. orders, cargo not sold; Winome, Gallagan, for Rio Janeiro same day; brigs Fanny W. Oaksmith, Oaksmith, from Darien, disg.; Johnson, (or Jones,) arr. same day from Baltimore, wtg. orders, cargo not sold.

At Curacoa, Oct. 31, barks Eagle, Baker, for New-York next day; Mary E. Trout, Dean, for Rio Hache in 4 or 5 ds., to load for New-York. The bark Brenton, for Liverpool, sld. Oct. 24. Bark Sarah, Stevens, for Savanilla, to load for New-York, sld. Oct. 25.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Missions.**—Seventh-street M. E. Church.—A series of public services will be held in the above Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 15, 1857, to promote the cause of Christian Missions, and collections will be taken up throughout the day for that object. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon will be preached by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D.; in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, there will be a prayer meeting, and in the EVENING, at 7, a missionary meeting will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. THOMAS CARLTON and others. The friends of Christian Missions and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Buffalo, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The 21st Anniversary of the Youth's Burman Bible and School Society, connected with the Sabbath School, will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. Strangers and friends are invited to attend all the services.

☞ **Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn** Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. On SUNDAY, the 15th inst. (and on the third SUNDAY of each month hereafter), the Church will be opened for public worship in the EVENING instead of the afternoon. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STORRS, both MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church,** corner First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and EVENING, and TO-MORROW every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, until further notice. Services commence 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Gothic M. P. Church, Williamsburg,** Grand-st., corner of Ewen st. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sunday, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the blind preacher, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, former y Chaplain to Congress. At 3 P. M. by the venerable Rev. S. LANDEN, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. C. WELSH, a convert from Romanism. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church,** corner of Varick. Rev. WM. S. HALL, Pastor, will address the children of the Sabbath school connected with the above church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Parents and children affectionately invited to be present. Sessions for the School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. William Taylor,** of San Francisco, Cal., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) during the DAY and EVENING, at the M. E. Church, in Allen-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. Mr. TAYLOR is also expected to preach at the same place every evening during the week, except Saturday evening. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. P. Macmenamy, D. D.,** and missionary friends will meet (D. V.) in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to proclaim the gospel and answer the objections of Romanists in accordance with the old apostolic plan of dealing with error. All are invited.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 15, (D. V.) the Pastor will preach the second of a course of sermons, on the history of Moses. Subject—*The Choice*. Strangers invited.

☞ **The Twenty-first Anniversary of the** Youth's Burman Bible and School Society will take place TO-MORROW, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Oliver-street Baptist Church. Addresses by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Buffalo, and Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of this City. Singing by the children.

☞ **St. Stephens' Church,** corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts.—*Contentment: A Lesson Taught by the Times.* This discourse will, by request, be repeated TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE. Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer in the EVENING.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

☞ **Bedford-street Methodist E. Church.**—Rev. Mr. DE HASS, Assistant-Secretary of the Tract Society of the M. E. Church, will preach in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. M. TRIMBLE, D. D., of Ohio, at 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. GEO. C. ROBINSON at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. ferry.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler's Lecture on London**—Will be delivered for the benefit of the Mission Sunday School, situate No. 68 East Broadway, (Botanic Hall,) on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at Rutger's Institute, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 68 East Broadway, or of any teacher connected with the School.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Sermon in the morning to the unemployed. Subject—*Religion in Poverty*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Forty-third street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue.**—On SABBATH, Nov. 15, Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. DE HASS, at 3 o'clock, and the pastor, Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

☞ **During the Winter the Second Service** in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. PRESTLEY's,) corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will be at 7 o'clock in the evening. Subject for next SABBATH EVENING—*The Resurrection of the Dead*.

☞ **Bishop Baker** will preach in Willett-st. M. E. Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. F. S. DE HASS at 6½ o'clock. The anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society will be held at 3 o'clock. Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, and others, will address the meeting.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will preach three times TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence corner Tillary sts., Brooklyn. Subject for the morning—*The Recognition of Friends in Heaven*. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Berean Baptist Church,** Bedford-st., near Carmine.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

☞ **Thirtieth-street M. E. Church,** between 8th and 9th avs.; services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. Bishop T. A. MORRIS will preach in the MORNING; Rev. W. H. DIKEMAN in the AFTERNOON; and the Pastor, Rev. A. C. FOSS, in the EVENING.

☞ **The Bible Class** under the leadership of Prof. CROSBY, will meet on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., in room No. 11 main floor, New-York University. Subject of lesson—*20th chapter Numbers*. Members of class and young men generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dyer,** Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Missionary Meeting** of the Kings County Convocation will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Revs. D. V. M. JOHNSON and HASKINS.

☞ **Fourth-avenue M. E. Church,** corner of 22d-st. Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., preaches in this Church every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. L. PRENTICE at 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Baptist Churches and Others.**—Ought Christians ever to enter our great Musical Academy again? Like lager-bier saloons, it is now opened for Sabbath Concerts, an infamous desecration of God's holy day. Shame! Shame!!

☞ **Pilgrim Baptist Church,** Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Strangers, friends, and volunteers are welcome. Seats free. God does seem to be with this young Church.

☞ **Rev. C. W. Denison** will preach for the Cannon-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW. Subject in the MORNING: *The Suffering and Glory of Christ*. In the AFTERNOON: *Remembrances of Jesus*. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **Lo! the Poor Indian.**—Lecture by JOHN BEESON, in behalf of our *Western Indians*, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, opposite Spring st. Lovers of humanity, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **The Broadway Tabernacle Church,** (Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., pastor,) now worship at Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the pastor will preach on *The Present Duty of Christians to the Poor of the City*.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, the first of a series of five sermons, entitled, *Evenings with Christ*. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject of first discourse—*Jesus and His Evening Visitor*.

☞ **The World's Crisis has Come!**—And the Truth of God in perfect purity is proclaimed in the Congregation of Mount Zion, which worships in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Service TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach a discourse in the Church of the Puritans TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the theology of the question—*Will it Pay?*

☞ **Twentieth-street Congregational Church,** near 7th-av. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY by Rev. W. L. PARSONS, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Come and hear.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church.**—Clinton Hall, Astor Place, in charge of Rev. ROB'T G. DICKSON. Divine Service every Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church,** 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Bishop E. R. AMES will preach TO-MORROW, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, at 7 P. M.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach in the small Chapel of the New-York University, on Washington-square every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Charles J. Warren** will preach in the Mission Chapel, No. 106 Centre-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Also, preaching at 6 o'clock P. M., in the same place. Seats free.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts. TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

☞ **Rev. Wm. H. Milburn** will preach in the Seventeenth M. E. Church, near 2d-av. SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Gannett**—of Boston, will Preach on SUNDAY NEXT, Morning and Evening, in All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. COREY.